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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries.

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 184

July 31, 1965

No. 4459

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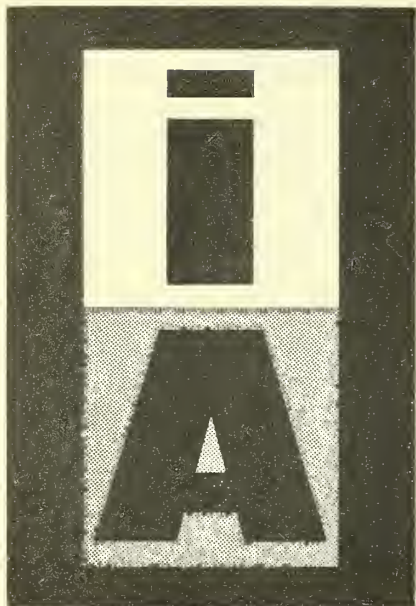


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# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184

JULY 31, 1965

No. 4459

## Special Meeting Overflows

### PARTY TURNED AWAY FROM PACKED HALL

OVER 6,000 members of the Pharmaceutical Society were present in the Royal Albert Hall on July 25 at a meeting which expressed its approval of the two motions deferred from the Society's annual meeting (see p. 108).

The first motion, dealing with the structure of new pharmacies and the range of services that would be allowed in them was carried by a majority of 3,690; the second, dealing with the training of assistants, was passed by a majority of 2,091. A contingent of 200 South Wales members who were delayed by British Rail failed to gain admittance to the meeting. The president, however, left the conduct of the meeting in the hands of Mr. A. Aldington while he went to address the frustrated members and gave orders for them to receive ballot papers.

## Nielsen Index

### FINDINGS BASED ON NEW SAMPLE

THE Nielsen Retailer Report for March-April 1965 is the first of a new series from a revised sample based on the 1961 Board of Trade Census of Distribution. The average weekly total turnover of retail pharmacies during the March/April period was £6,194,000. A. C. Nielsen Co., Ltd., Headington, Oxford, point out that the new sample on which the figures are based will have made some contribution to the increase of 9.5 per cent, when compared with the same period in 1964, but that contribution "is as yet unknown." The new sample had meant that it has not been possible to include some other percentage changes usually given in the report. The average weekly cash sales in retail pharmacies were:—Multiples, £428; large independents, £464; medium independents, £257; small independents, £117. It was estimated that the multiple pharmacies obtained 40.2 per cent, of the total turnover during the period whilst the large, medium and small independents obtained 12.3, 20.9 and 26.6 per cent, respectively. The average weekly National Health Service payments per shop were:—Large independents, £296; multiples, £206; medium independents, £158; small independents, £106. During March independent pharmacies dispensed 66.7 per cent, of the National Health Service (an average of 1,567 per shop per month), whilst the multiple pharmacies dispensed 33.3 per cent, (an average of 2,226 per shop per month). National Health Service payments amounted to 30.5 per cent, of the total turnover in

multiple pharmacies and 39.2 per cent, in independents.

## Dangerous Drugs Charge

### CHALLENGE BY SOCIETY

A STATEMENT has been issued by the Pharmaceutical Society inviting "a New York narcotics expert" to substantiate charges he is reported to have made concerning the issuing of dangerous drugs by pharmacists. The statement says that in the London *Evening News* of July 22 Dr. Robert Baird, of New York, who runs the Haven (Help Addicts Voluntarily End Narcotics) Clinic is reported to have said "One of London's 2,700 chemists had records showing he regularly supplied ninety-three heroin addicts, 110 cocaine addicts, ten morphine users, one codeine addict, four who take opium derivatives and several who take raw opium. There is no difference between the English doctor and phar-

macist who give out the pills without treatment and the Harlem drug pushers." The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain challenges Dr. Baird to produce any evidence that British pharmacists supply heroin, cocaine or morphine otherwise than on a physician's prescription.

## Oral Contraceptives

### INCREASED USE IN 1964

THE number of patients receiving oral contraceptives from Family Planning Association clinics rose from 13,670 in 1963 to 44,061 in 1964, according to the Association's report for the year 1964-65. The number of clinics prescribing oral contraceptives went up from 282 to 369 (the Association has 455 clinics). The report says that the efficacy and convenience of those preparations is now accepted but, in the Association's opinion, the time has not yet come when they should be given without careful examination of the patient and "regular supervision with good records." Nobody, it is stated, is yet in a position to refute or confirm the suggestion that in some women they may increase a tendency to thrombosis, but the Association is seeking ways in which it might collect statistical evidence that would finally settle the question. The new intra-uterine contraceptive devices are said to be almost



CONGOLESE VISITORS: A recent visitor to the plant of Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, was M. Andre Lubaya (Congoese Minister of Public Health and Welfare). The picture shows (left to right) His Excellency M. J. Kabemba (Congoese Ambassador in London), M. Lubaya, Dr. Gaston Greco (Congoese Minister Councillor) and Dr. Gordon Fryers (managing director, Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd.).



always effective in women who retain them in the uterus (perhaps 80-85 per cent. of those in whom they are inserted). "No other method offers so much hope to countries where the mass of the people are poor and illiterate, but they might also be the first choice of many women who could have whatever they like." The devices may soon be offered at more of their clinics.

## No Cheap Drugs

### KENT LIBERALS' CLAIM CHALLENGED

AN allegation that some chemists deliberately avoid stocking certain cheaper brands of drugs because they carry lower profit margins was challenged recently by the Medway Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The accusation had been made in an interim report by a working party set up by Maidstone Liberal Association to consider the operation of the National Health Service and its shortcomings. Following the pharmacists' protest against the charge, the Liberals invited the Branch to send a deputation to discuss the matter with the working party, and the latter, after a meeting, decided to amend its report to read: "It is deplored that certain wholesale and retail chemists often do not stock less expensive brands of certain drugs." Mr. S. Blow (prospective Liberal candidate for Maidstone) said that the deputation had explained its point and certain misunderstandings had been cleared up. The pharmacists claimed that some members did not stock one cheap drug because of a legal point over patents, and because some doubted the quality of the drug. Mr. Blow emphasised that the subject had been considered by the working party from a national level — not a local one. MR. H. T. HOSKIN (chairman of the Medway Branch) commented "We regret that the working party did not consult pharmacists before they made the report."

## Final D.S.I.R. Report

### FURTHER INCREASE IN GRANTS

IN the academic year 1963 the Research Grants Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research considered 980 new applications for grants totalling £10,544,000 excluding major capital grants, states the report for 1964 of the Department's Research Council (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d.). The report is the last to be made by the council, whose activities have now been taken over by other Government departments and the Science Research Council. 789 grants worth £5,455,000 were made during the year. Applications deferred from the previous year and supplementary applications connected with existing major capital projects amounted to £621,000. The gap between good applications and awards is slowly increasing, says the report. Demand for D.S.I.R. studentships is reported to have shown a big increase. 2,475 were awarded compared with 1958 in the previous year. The "first-year" studentship scheme initiated in 1960 as an experiment in providing for more flexible selection and training of post-graduate students has not been found of sufficient benefit

to justify administrative difficulties and has been withdrawn. 111 research fellowships were taken up during the year. The Council records its satisfaction at seeing a further increase in numbers of new studentships and fellowships held abroad in 1964.

## Reference Substances

### FIRST TWO SPECIFICATIONS ISSUED

REPORTS of a panel set up by the Joint Committee on British Chemical Reference Substances on the first two reference substances to be issued (digoxin and 2-t-butyl-4-methoxyphenol) have recently been published by the Pharmaceutical Society. The committee's approval of arrangements for the issue of vials of the two substances was reported earlier this year (see *C. & D.*, May 29, p. 547). The substances are required for the Addendum, 1964, to the British Pharmacopoeia, 1963, which became official on June 1, 1965. Samples of the reference substances are available on application to the assistant director, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at a cost of £4 10s. for 0.3 g. of the digoxin, and £3 for 0.2 g. of the 2-t-butyl-4-methoxyphenol. Copies of the panel's reports may be obtained from either of the joint secretaries, Mr. T. C. Denston, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1, and Dr. K. R. Capper, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

## Electric Blankets

### SALES PROBLEMS FOR MANUFACTURERS

THE problems facing manufacturers of electric blankets are highlighted in *Retail Business* No. 89 published by the Economist Intelligence Unit. The report states that the mild winter of 1964 caused a dramatic fall in sales to 1.6 million units compared with 2.1 millions in the preceding years. In value terms sales for 1964 were worth at manufacturers' prices £4.6 millions, a fall of £1.8 million from the 1963 figure. It was the biggest set back that had occurred in the market although 1964 sales remained the highest for any year except 1963. At the same time the British Standards Institution's decision to introduce new regulations has meant that a good deal of the large accumulated stock has become less easy to sell. The report states that 40 per cent. of homes already own an electric blanket.

## Heriot-Watt College

### PRIZE-WINNING SCHOLARS

PRIZE-WINNERS in the final year of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination course for 1964-65 at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, were: DUNCAN MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE:—M. A. McGee, B.Sc., Ph.D. MERSON GOLD MEDAL AND J. RUTHERFORD HILL CONFERENCE PRIZE:—A. C. Russell. EVANS MEDICAL, LTD. PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry):—F. N. Huls-kramer. PFIZER, LTD. PRIZE:—G. M. Stevenson. T. and H. SMITH, LTD. PRIZE AND TIMOTHY WHITES AND TAYLORS, LTD., PRIZES:—Carole S. Harvey. Second year prizewinners were: EVANS MEDICAL, LTD. PRIZE and

TIMOTHY WHITES AND TAYLORS, LTD. PRIZE:—Elizabeth A. Carlaw. BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD. PRIZE and second EVANS MEDICAL, LTD. PRIZE:—Ann M. Cockburn. Prizes awarded to first year students were as follows: BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. LTD. PRIZE and TIMOTHY WHITES AND TAYLORS, LTD. PRIZE:—Anne C. Green.

## IRISH NEWS

### THE REPUBLIC

## Patent Action

### FURTHER INJUNCTION GRANTED

OLIN Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, United States, and Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, England, who are seeking to prevent Intercontinental Pharmaceuticals (Eire), Ltd., "from selling or importing or supplying for use in Ireland the chemical substance known as trifluoperazine dihydrochloride, or from otherwise infringing the plaintiff's registered patent" (see *C. & D.*, July 17, p. 50), were granted an interlocutory injunction against the defendants on July 19, the order to continue to operate until the hearing of the action.

## Unsupervised Sale

### WIDOW FINED

THE widow of a Loughrea, co. Galway, pharmacist, Mrs. Helen Barry, pleaded guilty at the local court on June 25 to keeping open shop without having a qualified pharmacist in charge and to selling a poison without complying with section 2 of the Poisons Act. Evidence was given that an Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had purchased a veterinary preparation containing sulphonamide in November 1964. He was not asked to sign the poisons' register. Mrs. Barry admitted that with the exception of a period of two weeks, no qualified staff had been employed for some time. She was fined a total of £6 and costs of £5 5s. were allowed.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE REPUBLIC

THE offices of the Irish Drug Association will be closed for holidays during August.

## OVERSEAS NEWS

### CANADA

### Prescriptions Surveyed

A NATIONAL prescription survey sponsored by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association has revealed that the median prescription price in Canada ranged between \$2.50 and \$3.50. While the "average" price was \$3.47, 55.5 per cent. of all prescriptions were less than \$3.50 and 84.3 per cent. were under \$5.00. For the survey 223,000 prescriptions dispensed during a two-week period in November, 1964, were analysed, and 723 pharmacies contributed data (approximately 15 per cent. of Canada's 4,900 retail pharmacy outlets). Also revealed was that nearly 25 per cent. of prescriptions were dispensed at a loss to the pharmacist.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence) brings organo-tin compounds and nicotine and its salts within the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act 1952.

THE Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, Committee "C," expects that agreement will soon be reached on salaries for post-graduate students. It had not been possible to come to any conclusion on that aspect during recent negotiations on pharmacists' salaries.

A NEW issue, the first complete revision for over seven years of the Patent Office Library handbook "Periodical Publications in the Patent Office Library" has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 28s.). Copies can also be obtained (price 29s. 9d., post free) direct from the Patent Office (Sale Branch), 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

## SPORT

## Golf

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. Tributes were paid to the memory of two life members—Messrs. P. A. Fahey and Ned MacManus—and a minute's silence observed at the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society outing at Castle golf club, Rathfarnham, on July 22. Forty-three members competed in a three-ball Stableford for prizes donated by Kodak, Ltd., and Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. The two companies were represented by Mr. Cowmeadow and Mr. H. Palmer, respectively. Results: Class A1, 1, T. Delaney (4), 37½ pts.; 2, K. Banks (11), 36½ pts.; 3, D. N. Mulvey (6), 36½ pts. Class B, 1, C. Connefrey (18), 37½ pts.; 2, C. Collis (22), 36½ pts.; 3, J. O'Keefe (15), 36½ pts.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. A competition was played for the *Hough Ho-season & Co., Ltd.* trophy and prize at Worsley golf club on June 30. Results: 1, J. Dawson; 2, R. Evans.

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY GOLFING SOCIETY. A meeting was held at Walton Heath golf club on July 21. Results: *Verona trophy* (Stableford), 1, R. E. Hedges, Langley Park, 36 points; 2, G. Stanton, Royal Blackheath, 35 points; 3, A. F. Reary, Croyham Hurst, 33 points. *Scratch to fourteen handicap prize*, W. J. Baldoek, Croyham Hurst, 32 points. *Fifteen and over handicap prize*, J. A. Wilson, Croyham Hurst, 30 points. *Best score on first nine holes*, E. Foster, Woodcote Park. *Best score on last nine holes*, E. J. Jobling, Ruislip.

## LOCAL OFFICERS

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Cardiff.—Chairman, L. Livsey; Vice-chairman, E. G. E. Weekly; Treasurer, A. B. J. Munday; Assistant Secretary, P. Barratt, 86 Heol Gabriell, Whitechurch, Cardiff; Secretary, E. Davies, 14 Vishwell Road, Pencisely, Cardiff.

Isle of Thanet.—Chairman, C. G. Bradbury; Vice-chairman, M. Rees; Treasurer, E. P. Letchford; Secretary, M. Downward, 18 David Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent.

Jersey.—Chairman, R. G. Bryant; Vice-chairman, R. H. Young; Treasurer, R. C. de Faye; Secretary, M. I. R. Cook, Mavrol, Rozel Mill, St. Martin, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Stirling and Central Scottish.—Chairman, R. Thomson; Vice-chairman, J. N. O. Gray; Treasurer, J. Turnbull; Secretary, D. B. Drummond, 72 High Street, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

Torquay.—Chairman, E. J. Bowerman; Vice-chairman, C. Brown; Treasurer, A. A. Baker; Social Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Baker, 8 Torbay Road, Paignton, Devon; Secretary, M. G. Leakey, Torbay Hospital, Torquay, Devon.

Woking.—Chairman, G. C. Hillman; Vice-chairman, W. B. F. Ward; Treasurer, K. Light; Secretary, G. F. Downes, 63 Westfield Avenue, Woking, Surrey (telephone: Woking 61630).

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

*The first fruits*

After the undeniable evidence of grim determination to rehabilitate pharmacy, as witnessed at the Royal Albert Hall on Sunday, it will be many years before any member of Council dares to mention the word apathy in connection with pharmaceutical affairs. The attendance must have far exceeded the wildest dreams of those who organised the meeting, and must have given heart to all those who have viewed recent developments in the pharmaceutical field with feelings of dismay. The stage is being set to make the profession worthy of the qualification of the new generation, and it is greatly to the credit of the Council, few of whom belong to the new generation, that they are prepared to hand on a torch which burns brightly and not one whose light is dimmed. The meeting was the clearest possible demonstration that pharmacy has commendable professional aspirations, and the throng of over six thousand people demonstrated that the scenes witnessed at the annual meeting have shocked the members. I used a musical metaphor in last week's column. I return to it this week with the call to arms in Judas Maccabæus:

*Sound an alarm, you silver trumpets sound,  
And call the brave, the only brave around.  
Who listeth, follow—to the field again—  
Justice with courage is a thousand men.*

Later there is: "And dreams not that a hand unseen directs and guides this weak machine." That may be an oblique reference to Mr. Adams, but there was nothing unseen about the guiding hand of Mr. Bloomfield in the chair. His performance was admirable in every way. The membership has answered the call with courage and perception.

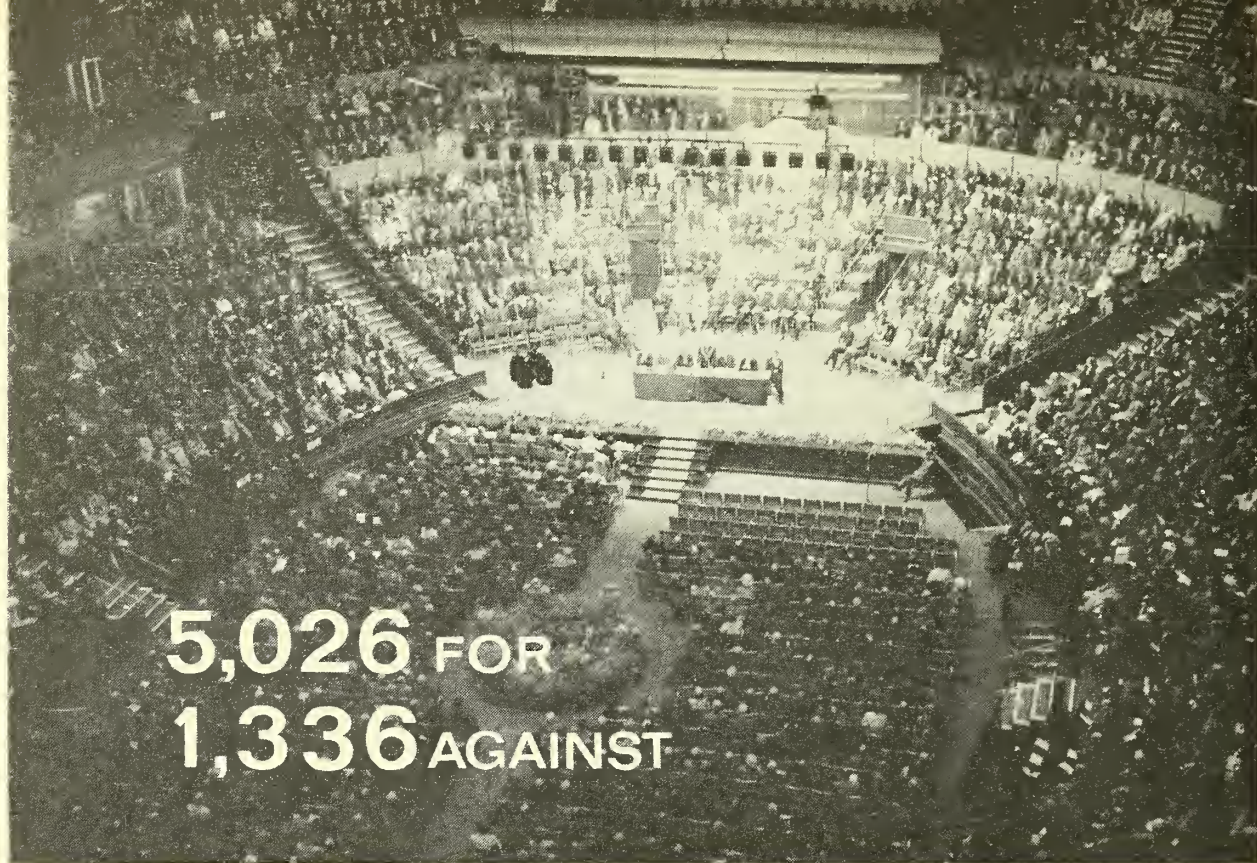
*High opinion*

After the above, I turn to the trivial matter of "sales by doctors" which appears on p. 74. It seems that the representatives of the British Medical Association at their annual meeting have been discussing, amongst other things, the supply of oral contraceptive tablets. It appears, also, that the official report of that discussion in the *British Medical Journal* differs in some degree from the national Press reporting of the same discussion. One hesitates to suggest that the national Press is guilty of inaccuracy, but the quotation from the contribution to the debate of Dr. G. E. Crawford makes strange reading. It appears that the speaker considered that the absolute discretion of the doctor was not matched by that of the pharmacist or of his staff, and that if the tablets were obtained through the local chemist "it would become known that they (the patients) were anticipating the decision of their religious advisers." I have no intention of entering into that side of the matter, but I note that the national Press reports the doctor as saying that "patients ask their doctors to dispense the pill because they cannot trust the anonymity of the local chemist"—whatever that might be. I have had personal experience of the discretion characteristic of the doctor—admirable in every way—but, strangely, in a long experience, have not run across the garrulous type of pharmacist to which Dr. Crawford referred. Might it be that motives are not entirely actuated by the possibilities he mentions? It is hard to say.

*Own-name products*

The specialist articles on packaging and marketing of "own-name" packs in last week's issue illustrate the changes in practice brought about by various agencies since my early days in pharmacy, when every pharmacist manufactured and packed most of the products then in demand. All had a "private" recipe book which contained the distilled wisdom of generations of druggists—which, in fact, constituted a log-book of his career, with items gleaned from the private recipe books of his former masters. A hand cream of quince mucilage was one of the set-pieces. Cod liver oil emulsion, which involved the apprentice in a witch's brew of Irish moss, was generally a preparation of some elegance, with a label suggestive of "the flung spray and the blown spume, and the seagulls crying."





5,026 FOR  
1,336 AGAINST

## SPECIAL MEETING

### Decisive Vote for Council motion

MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD (president) opened the special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held in the Royal Albert Hall on July 25 while members were still filing into the Hall. In his introductory speech THE PRESIDENT said he need hardly stress the unusual character of the occasion and the special problems of conducting a meeting of such size and distribution. "We have gone to great pains in making arrangements for the smooth conduct of this meeting but if they do not work as well as one would wish, I trust you will bear with me and treat any shortcomings indulgently."

The meeting had been called because it was not possible to take a vote on the motion on the practice of pharmacy that was discussed at the annual meeting in May. After referring to the voting procedure Mr. Bloomfield mentioned the writ issued against the Society, and himself as president, by Mr. Robert Campbell Miller Dickson, a member of the Society. "The Plaintiff claims, among other things, that it is not within the powers of the Society to enforce or to attempt to enforce the provisions of the first motion to be put before this special general meeting. The Society is contesting the claim, and declined to give an undertaking asked for by Mr. Dickson, not to proceed with or vote upon this motion." (*Applause.*)

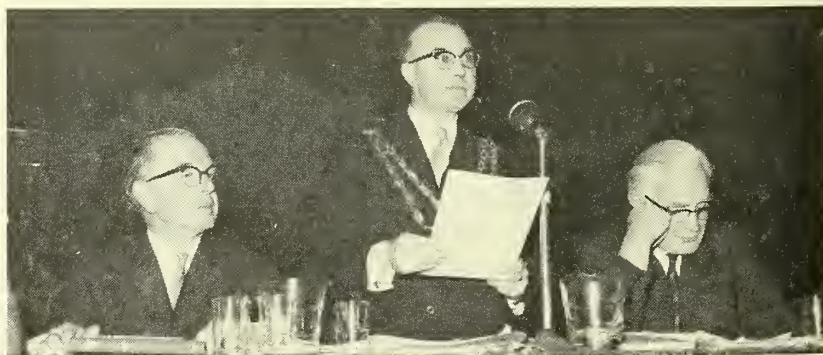
Mr. Bloomfield went on to refer to the undertaking given on behalf of the Society to the High Court that the resolution would not be effective or bind members in any way until after

the trial of the action, and of which the Society had undertaken to inform the meeting. Subject to that undertaking, however, the result of the Court's decision had been that members were free to discuss and vote upon the resolution.

Although there was nothing to prevent speakers expressing views on the legality or otherwise of the Council's action in moving the motion or of the Society's powers in dealing with a matter of this kind, it seemed to him that as the issue was to be tried by the Court, no useful purpose would be served by referring to it. "I hope that time will not be taken in this way and would suggest that those who wish to speak should confine their remarks to the merits of the motion. The question is—ought pharmacy to be organised

on these lines or not? I shall, of course, be glad to give any explanation which may be needed to the best of my power and ability to assist in the discussion."

The Council had shown, by putting forward the motion to the annual meeting and again by their subsequent actions, their strong belief in the need for pharmaceutical practice to be organised in the manner suggested. (*Applause.*) In so doing they were implementing the proposals in the Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy taking into account the trend of events since it was published and accepted by the Branch Representatives' meeting. "A barrier must be raised to protect pharmacy from the forces which are threatening to subject it to outside control, to deprive



ADDRESSING THE 6,000 : Mr. J. C. Bloomfield with, on his left, Mr. F. W. Adams (secretary and registrar) and on his right, Mr. A. Aldington (vice-president), speaking to the crowded hall.





Humphreys Jones

Mr. K. Brooke

Mr. A. King

Mr. A. J. Deitch

Mr. C. J. Nicholson

Mr. G. M.

it of its distinctive character, to weaken its contribution to the public welfare and to undermine public respect for it. Conditions must be created which will ensure that pharmacy makes its own decisions, retains its identity and personal character, effectively discharges its responsibilities and justifies its claim to maintain and extend its privileges. (*Applause*). Unless pharmacists are firmly resolved to show to the outside world that they are united in maintaining standards consistent with the claims they make for public support, how do they expect to make progress in getting those claims recognised? I ask, therefore, for a vote which will show conclusively that this meeting supports the Council in its understanding of what pharmacy itself needs to do at this stage in its history. I move the first motion on the agenda and it is now open for discussion." MR. ALAN ALDINGTON rose and seconded the motion which read:

"New pharmacies should be situated only in premises which are physically distinct, and should be devoted solely to: (i) professional services, as defined in Paragraph 19 of the Report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, (ii) within the limits recommended in the Report, non-professional services, as defined in Paragraph 19 of the Report, and (iii) such other services as may be approved by the Council; and the range of services in existing pharmacies, or in pharmacy departments of larger establishments, should not be extended beyond the present limits except as approved by the Council."

#### Anonymous Cloak

MR. A. KING, Finchley, spoke as "a small man in pharmacy" whose vested interests were his own. He spoke as he himself felt though he had consulted other branch members. The motion represented the fruits of hard work by the Council. Who, asked Mr. King, was altruistically concerned with the advancement of pharmacy?—Was it the Pharmaceutical Society, or was it Boots and its subsidiary companies? The first major leap forward in the cause of professionalism was jeopardised by a company which employed the anonymous cloak of their qualified employees to put forward commercial views. In the practice of pharmacy, membership of the Society was obligatory—membership of Boots was not. "If this resolution is not carried the Council may as well move out of 17 Bloomsbury Square and Boots and its legal department move in. Anyone found guilty of practising pharmacy will then be thrown out!" Mr. King called for action now. "Carry the resolution so that we may see the fruition of the seed sown here today of professional pharmacy."

MR. G. A. HUTTON, Doncaster, also a proprietor pharmacist, said that like others from the length and breadth of the country he was there at his own expense to support the motion. Pharmacists must fight this intrusion by commercialism which was seeking to dominate pharmacy and put its own interests to the fore.

These were not friends. "Friends do not take you to court if they disagree with you or seek to obtain an injunction to stifle discussion." Domination of a profession by big business was immoral and against the public interest and should be resisted. An adverse result on the motion would mean that any decision the Society might take to implement any progressive ideas now circulating among members would be subject to veto by the Company Chemists' Association.

#### Dawn of a Millenium?

The appearance of MR. H. HUMPHREYS JONES at the microphone was greeted by prolonged applause which died away to complete silence for his contribution. Mr. Humphreys Jones said he was probably one of the oldest pharmacists present, having qualified in 1899. He wondered whether the motion represented the dawn of a pharmaceutical millenium—he hoped so. Many in the profession had been acting as "little Moses" in improving conditions in pharmacy from every angle. Moses, said the speaker, had been allowed to look at Canaan from Mount Pisgah but not to cross over into it. "I hope I shall be privileged to see this 'Canaan' actually come to pass." That morning he had taken a look at some of London's big historic pharmacies—they did not all come up to the standard that "the appearance should reflect the professional character of pharmacy" and that "it should be clear to the public that the practice of pharmacy is the main purpose of the establishment."

At that point the meeting was told by the president that the hall was packed to capacity and that people were still trying to gain admission.

MR. P. MARTIN, Holloway, London, who described himself as "a very recent member," said the Society's attempt even at this late stage to prevent any further deterioration in pharmacy was one that all should support. It should not be so much a conflict between multiple and private pharmacists as a defence of pharmacy against outside interests. Pharmacists should consider their chief function as being to act as the first line of defence in the protection of the public against

the follies of its own ignorance. Only in a pharmacy could substances such as aspirin be bought with safety, and that idea could be put over to the public more successfully if premises were structurally recognisable as pharmacies.

#### Proud to Work for a Multiple

MR. F. W. WRIGHT, Guildford, opposed the motion on the ground that it assumed, falsely, that its effect would be to improve the service to the public. He quoted the president's words in an interview published in the Society's journal: "One must recognise at once that pharmacy is a professional calling and as such is there to render a service to those who require it." Mr. Wright had no quarrel with that, but "professional" must be applied in the context of trade. What, he asked, was wrong with the service to the public in the pharmacy department of a large multiple store? He was thankful and proud to work for the biggest multiple and he had been given a first-class pharmaceutical training. The training of apprentices of the highest professional standing had been a prime object of his company.

MR. L. S. JOHNSTON, Southampton, hoped the meeting would not develop into a fusillade between Boots and the "private man." The meeting should be united in opposing interference by big business in pharmaceutical affairs. He did not understand Messrs. Boots attitude—they would find it a different kettle of fish doing battle with Messrs. Tesco compared with trying to beat the private chemist. If the private chemist was caught in the middle of a battle royal between Boots and Tesco, "Lord help him." It seemed to Mr. Johnston that the implementation of the Council policy had been conditioned from Nottingham; he hoped it would never be dictated by "Lord Sainsbury, Victor Value, Tesco and the rest of them." The Council must be able to go to the Government, Home Office, or anyone else, and say "Look, the membership is behind us." MR. J. M. DURANT, Winchmore Hill, said it should not be forgotten that pharmacists were still retailers and they had not yet seen the beginning of price-cutting. To those present he said "Think, if you are not a retailer, that your vote is possibly affecting the livelihood of someone who is." He told members to think that when their salaries were the first to drop, or their shop the first to close, and they could not sell anything other than traditional lines, that it would then be no use "running to the Council." Entry into



a profession "where the pharmacist is merely a puppet of the president and Council" would again be discouraged (*cries of "No"*). The motion was going against well-established trends in modern retailing. The motion was based on the assumption that there was something wrong in diversification in chemists' shops. No evidence had been produced to show that diversification was harmful to the chemist's shop or that the consumer was dissatisfied. Mr. Durant asked the president if he had any letters, documents or signatures to support his assumptions.

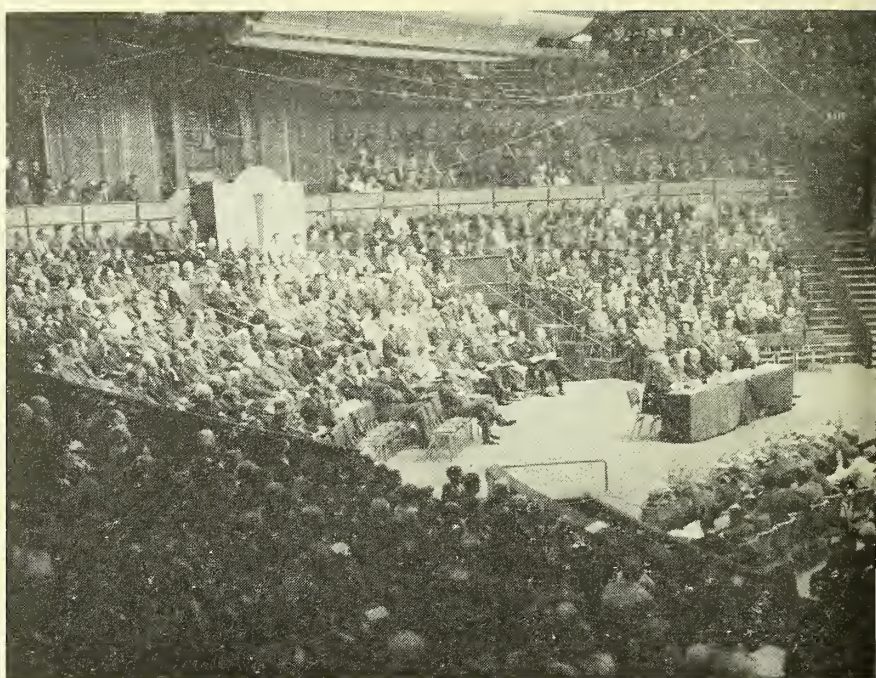
MR. K. BROOKE, Nottingham, asked why anyone should think that the image of pharmacy was less professional in a large department store than in smaller premises. There was evidence to show that the public liked pharmaceutical departments in big shops. It was time that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society changed its antics. This was a free country and pharmacists must jealously guard the freedom that was theirs by right. They did not want to be nationalised. "Think of the doctors and think of the hospital pharmacists: what a plight they are in," he said. In asking the meeting to vote against the motion, he asked the president where he thought the pharmacist's remuneration would come from under the restrictive proposals, proposals which, incidentally, were being made by a Council elected by less than 40 per cent. of the membership — "a Council elected by a minority vote."

#### A Council with Courage

MR. A. J. DEITSCH, Cockfosters, said "At long last we have a Council with the courage to bring forward a motion that will eventually bring credit to the profession and will in the course of time bring about the very state all pharmacists want—pharmacy for pharmacists." They did not want a profession associated with sales of nylons, pots and pans and anniversary cards.

Mr. Deitsch asked members to look back to their student days and reflect on their hopes and ambitions then, and to compare them with what they had become in the rat-race of commercialism. It was to be expected that the multiples should fight the motion tooth-and-nail. "They see the writing on the wall and they do not like what they see." The speaker reminded the meeting of the multiples' attitude when negotiations for a "fairer deal" for dispensing fees had been in progress." (*Applause.*) "They pretended to agree right up to the last moment only to rat on us at the end. If they could do without us they would throw us to the wolves without any compunction." A writ had been issued against the Society, said Mr. Deitsch, and he asked the meeting for an overwhelming vote for the motion that would leave the judge in no doubt as to the feelings of the great majority of pharmacists. "If you vote against the motion future pharmacists will curse you for throwing away a golden opportunity." July 25 would then be a day in pharmaceutical history that would live in infamy.

MR. J. R. TURTON, Colchester, said that he represented the country phar-





macists. His business had been established when there were only 2,000 people in the village; today there were 11,000. There were prospects of reaching 25,000. When the business was first established, it was quite impossible to make a living out of pharmacy. Today, it was a different matter. The fact remained, however, that once one started selling other goods, it became difficult to cut them down. The public expected one to have the goods and as such, the pharmacy had become "a miniature Boots, or a miniature store."

#### Pharmacy Should be Major Interest

Nevertheless, pharmacy was their main job; the number one window was always dressed with pharmaceutical products. To anyone coming into the shop, there was no mistaking that it was a pharmacy. Today it was a job to find the chemist's counter at all in many of the company shops. It should not be like that. Pharmacy was, or should be, the senior and major part of their interest. It should not be necessary for Boots to stick underneath "The Chemists"; it should be obvious that it was a chemist's shop.

He had been to Timothy Whites and Taylors in the Isle of Wight and could not find the chemist's department; "it was a two feet counter right at the end, in the corner."

Diversification so far as country pharmacies were concerned, certainly did no harm at all; the public liked it and approved of it. He had done an experimental test with his customers. It was illuminating how much people liked a shop that was diversified.

Mr. K. R. C. REW, Colchester, opposed the motion on the grounds that it was undemocratic and restrictive of the interests of all employee pharmacists who were making careers for themselves in retail-based companies. Pharmacy was a diverse profession. Many had not inherited a family pharmacy; they did not wish to become proprietor pharmacists or to work at Whitley Council rates in the hospital service. They had chosen careers in retail pharmacy. For those professional and businesslike pharmacists to have their chosen careers threatened with limitation or even curtailment by this ill-founded motion would be wrong. They were all ethical professional pharmacists attending to the needs of the public. "The motion," he said, "is the thin end of a very big wedge. If we accept this, we are opening the door to further restriction and condemnation of our business interests in the future." Who would guarantee their standard of living then? Would the Government? What a hope! "If we have to restrict something," he said, "let us turn to important things, like the restriction of the sale of medicines to pharmacy."

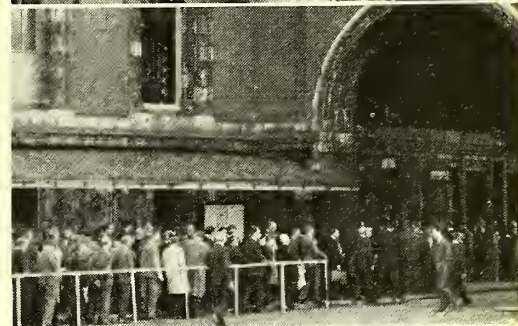
THE PRESIDENT announced that 200 members from South Wales, whose train had been late in arriving, were unable to gain admission and were irate about the situation. As chairman of the meeting and president of the Society he had been asked to say a few words to them and he would hand over the conduct of the meeting during his absence to the vice-president. Mr. Aldington then took the chair.

MR. J. M. T. ROSS, East Bridgford, said he was constantly asked why employee pharmacists, of whom he was one, should be so violently opposed to the motion. He was puzzled to know why the opinions of employee pharmacists should be assumed to have been forced upon them by their employers. Anyone's views must be coloured by his circumstances but his views were no more so coloured than those of the N.P.U. who in a statement on the motion had said that the advantages to the private chemist outweighed the disadvantages. Those were not very lofty moral standards. He had worked for his present employer for over thirty years during which time he had managed every size of branch. Starting out with very high ideals indeed and a strong determination to give the best possible service to the public. As time

Right: Scenes outside the Royal Albert Hall as members arrived to express their opinion. Below: From left to right, some of the members at 7 a.m., boarding the Pharmaceutical Special at Newcastle. Centre, Cardiff members awaiting the arrival of their train. Right, members setting off from Edinburgh at 3.30 a.m.

went by, he had taken great pleasure in doing that. He became interested in the running of a shop. That had led to the larger type of establishment but in each of those he had regarded himself as a pharmacist first and foremost. He regarded the proposals as a direct attack on himself and his colleagues, for it implied that what they had done could not be done ethically. Was it any wonder that employee pharmacists bitterly resented the proposal. Remarks had been passed about forcing people to come to these meetings—"You are making an attack on us," he said, "and we are defending ourselves. There has never been any need for coercion." He also regarded the motion as an attack on personal liberty.

MRS. M. CALLOW, Bournemouth, next rose to say that in May after attending her first annual meeting she had been puzzled that members should oppose their own Society so vigorously. She had decided to find out what the Society was all about and had looked up the motion proposing the Society in 1841. It had aimed at protecting the permanent interests of





members and increasing the respectability of chemists and druggists. The motion had been opposed very much as the last speaker had opposed the motion today on the grounds of freedom and free enterprise. The motion being discussed would surely improve the image of pharmacy, she said, that was in modern terms the respectability of chemists and druggists. She also would like to quote "Where there is no vision the people perish." She had come to give a vision of pharmacy as it might be. Of pharmacy where pharmacists might use their God-given intelligences and their education for the alleviation of the sick or in Jacob Bell's terms in service to the sick. Last year she had been privileged to be chairman of the Bournemouth Branch of the Society. During that year she had been delighted by the improvement in the profession's public image in Bournemouth.

#### "Council Cannot Agree"

MR. S. MILLWOOD, Ferndown, Dorset, maintained that he wanted to remain independent and decide for himself what he should sell and not be subject to Bloomsbury Square. Even the members of Council, he said, could not agree among themselves. Mr. Maplethorpe, then president, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, on May 29, had said "Speaking about businesses moving I can say definitely that such a business would be regarded in the same way as if it had remained in its old premises." Yet in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of July 17 Mr. Bloomfield was reported to have said that if a business moved it would constitute a new business. At the annual meeting Mr. Maplethorpe had gone to great pains to explain that the motion could not possibly affect existing businesses. Which president was right? Did the Council, in proposing the motion, deliberately set out to split pharmacy down the middle, did they deliberately provoke the issuing of a writ against them? If the motion were passed it would undoubtedly go to the House of Lords and what the Law Lords said, whether it was good for the profession or bad would stand for as many years as had the Jenkin judgment. If everybody, like him, was proud to be a pharmacist, they were also proud to be retail men and would send the motion back to the Council.

MR. A. G. REED, Leeds, asked the meeting to think back to four years ago when the proposal was first discussed at the Portsmouth Conference. It was the most important part of the whole Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy. It was purely and simply for the future. If they could only think of it as for the future, they would be getting somewhere. If someone had to open a new shop, he had to open it as the Council suggested; that was fair enough. "He would not go there if there was not an opening. Why should he buy pots and pans to implement his stock for a new business?"

MR. J. H. V. LAWRENCE, Virginia Water, said he had been in retail all his life and naturally he was concerned about the effect of the motion on himself and his colleagues. Many proprietor pharmacists had spoken, he wished to speak as an employee. Para-

graph 19 of the Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy had listed services that were traditionally associated with pharmacy. Pharmacists were trained to be accurate and most of all to be logical. Yet the list in paragraph 19 included photography which had only come into pharmacy at the turn of the century, sixty years ago. Thus the Council had established a standard or norm on which goods shall be judged traditional. Did they know that in a certain multiple pharmacy, household goods had a tradition going back 120 years? The founder member of that company had been on the first register of the Society. If sixty years was acceptable as tradition, so must 120 years be acceptable for another type of merchandise. Why, he then asked, should it be in order to sell a leather bag to hold a camera but not a leather bag to hold cosmetics?

MR. R. M. HOWITT, Hounslow, said he had not come to preach to the converted. Like the majority he had come under his own steam to vote in favour



Waiting for the train at Cardiff.

of the motion. So far, he averred, the real reason for the motion had not been mentioned. There were some goods that the pharmacist was the only proper person to retail. Medicines were in a class by themselves and each year were getting more and more important. Was the atmosphere of a general emporium the correct atmosphere in which those goods should be sold? As an employee pharmacist he appealed to all employees whose arrival had been facilitated by their employers to search their hearts for where their interests lay—with those of the pharmaceutically unqualified financiers whose businesses could not function without their qualified employees, or with those of their fellow pharmacists. He was sure that employees would show professional integrity and vote in favour of the motion. He would not wish to be the man who on that historic occasion voted against the motion and had it on his conscience for the rest of his life.

MR. W. C. KING, London, speaking as an individual who owned his own shop, said he thought the motion was due to muddled thinking. The attempt to distinguish between different kinds of goods was impossible and would lead to anomalies. Pharmacists needed to look forward to see what changes could be made so as to give them a more professional life. A previous speaker, he said, had spoken for the motion as a visionary; he wished to speak against the motion as a visionary. It was a happy coincidence that

the meeting had two motions to discuss. He believed the key to improving pharmacy lay in the training and registration of assistants. The obstacle to the leading of a professional life was personal supervision of the sale of Part I poisons and he hoped that it would be possible to approve the registration of responsible assistants who could supervise the sale of Veganin, lysol, etc., leaving the pharmacist to do seasonal work in his own dispensary.

MR. G. M. FOX, Chalfont St. Peter, said it was necessary to discuss whether the motion was a feasible proposition. Developments in supermarkets, the ending of resale price maintenance, the restriction of monopolies and the building of shopping centres were all beneficial national developments. The primary consideration was the improvement in facilities and economy of operation in retailing. The Council, however, wished to reverse that trend. "Are you so moral," he asked, "that you can, without a twinge of conscience, vote for this motion?" Did pharmacists always ask a representa-



Receiving ballot papers.

tive whether his product had been approved by the Dunlop Committee, or of a cosmetic preparation what clinical evidence there was to support claims made for it? Or did they ask what was the profit margin, how much advertising backing was it receiving? "Why do you leave the hospital services so woefully undermanned? Where are your ethics?" If pharmacists dare look into their consciences they would find that they tried to run their pharmacies as profit-making businesses and that ethics took second place. The motion would pose problems for the Statutory Committee that it had never been intended to settle. Could they define why the sale of methylated spirits was more ethical than the sale of buckets? The motion was obviously aimed at the multiples yet in many respects by their quality of service and design of premises they had been leaders. It was only in recent years that private chemists had decided that they would have to be "with it."

MR. R. W. GILLHAM, Leeds, pointed out that the president had said the motion was in line with the Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy but, he said, it went against paragraph 20 which admitted pharmaceutical departments in departmental stores. All businesses, whether private, multiple or supermarkets, in the end must stand or fall by the degree in which they were able to supply the public's need, at the price and in the set-up that suited the public's taste. He thought



the Council was adopting a restrictive practice. Even if the motion succeeded it would not impede competition from supermarkets who would continue to sell pharmaceutical goods and medicines. Would it not be better to see that they were made to sell those goods under proper pharmaceutical supervision subject to the disciplines of the Society.

MR. E. M. WILLIAMS, Chatham, referring to the annual meeting said that the company chemists had turned up in large numbers, out of the blue, to do something they knew could not be done except in a surprise way. Pharmacy, he said, was a link between the prescriber and the patient. How could any pharmacist obey his conscience to the best of his ability if all he had was a pecuniary interest in pharmacy. A number of company representatives had spoken, he said, all of whom had had a prepared script. "I wonder who did the editing?" They had all had their own bit to say. Somebody had allocated each little bit of mischief.



A trio leaving Newcastle.

MR. C. J. NICHOLSON, Bakewell, said that as a president of the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association, he was present to state the opinions of that body. THE PRESIDENT called him to order, pointing out that the opinions must be his own. Mr. Nicholson then said that as a young pharmacist he thought it right to say that the motion would affect such people to a great extent. At its Cardiff conference, the Association to which he belonged had endorsed the report on the General Practise of Pharmacy. Students, he said, were dissatisfied with the present state and trend of pharmacy and the proposed steps came at an appropriate time. Action must be taken now to protect the future of pharmacy.

MR. J. L. MANSFIELD, Maidstone, suggested that pharmacists in order to derive the maximum benefit for themselves, and this was compatible with the public interest, must see to it that their public image was just as good as it possibly could be. Premises should reflect the professional character of pharmacy.

MR. G. URWIN, Newcastle upon Tyne, said he was reluctant to support the motion as it was too feeble and vacillating for today's problems. The day had to come when the Society could no longer close its eyes to what was going on. They could not turn tail now. Pharmacists could not allow the spineless wonders of the boardrooms to expand their cheap-jack trade wherever there was a roof irrespective of whether there were four walls.

MR. E. SHAW, Ilkely, said it should be understood the only monopoly pharmacists could ever hope to have was the monopoly of selling Part 1 poisons, and poisons in general. Any monopoly related to patent medicines would not be considered paramount. Why should pharmacy expect special treatment, he asked. Why should members imagine that the Council had the ear of the Government; the people who had spoken and written were voicing their own aspirations. The voice of the Council should have explained the position, but that voice had not been heard.

THE PRESIDENT thought members had heard sufficient of the pros and cons of the matter for him not to make any formal summing up. A ballot was taken and the motion was *carried* by 5,026 votes to 1,336.

### Second Motion

THE PRESIDENT then addressed the meeting on the second motion. In the past, he said, feelings had run high on the question of training and ex-



"Pharmaceutical Special" at Kings Cross.

aming assistants or even of having a body of people who could be identified as such. He thought, however, that the facts and arguments underlying the Council proposal of 1953 had now become widely accepted and that the need for some form of regulation was no longer disputed. There had been some shifts of emphasis in the action taken by the Council since 1953 owing to their desire to avoid controversial issues but at the same time to make progress towards a satisfactory solution of the problem. With the failure to reach an accommodation with the Society of Apothecaries and the interest taken by the National Pharmaceutical Union, the Company Chemists' Association and the Co-operative Union in the setting up of an organisation to train and examine assistants, it had become clear to the Council that they should test the feeling of the membership on whether to participate in a joint scheme with those bodies. In order to help members to understand what the three bodies mentioned had in mind, a statement by the training board had been published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of July 17. The motion did not ask for authority to commit the Society to this scheme or any other. So far the Council had not considered what the Society's attitude should be, but they believed that they should be able to discuss the whole question with the other organisations. He formally moved, and MR. ALDINGTON seconded, the motion which read:—

"That this meeting approves of the Society taking part in negotiations for establishing a scheme for the training and examination of assistants in pharmacy."

### Change of Emphasis

MR. C. H. P. ROBINSON, Mansfield, rose to say that the president had said that since 1953 there had been a change of emphasis, he would say that there had been a considerable change of emphasis. The Council had approved a report on assistants-in-dispensing in 1961. The essence of it had been to recognise qualification of assistants-in-dispensing sponsored by the Apothecaries' Society. That meant that the Council had already recognised one dispensing qualification and by implication recognised the certificate issued by that body—a certificate which said that dispensing could be supervised either by a pharmaceutical chemist or registered medical practitioner. He wanted to see that in these negotiations the Society proceeded on the right lines. "We have had one mistake," he said, "do not let us have any more." The Society had stated that they wished to proceed on the lines indicated in 1953. In November 1952 the N.P.U. executive had issued a statement that had considerably restricted the freedom of manoeuvre of the Society. He would hate the Society to go into more negotiations with its hands tied. He did not want the Society to be dictated to in this question or pressure brought to bear on them by any section. He did not want them to finish up recognising two qualifications of assistant-in-dispensing. MISS C. M. HORSLEY, Tees-side, spoke in favour of the motion. Since qualifying, she said, she had had several years' experience in a London teaching hospital. During that time she had seen many assistants-in-dispensing pass through the department. Many of them had worked in retail where no attempt had been made to train them and some of them could not even "do a percentage." How many pharmacists, she wondered, had studied the examination papers for the Apothecaries' Hall certificate. She maintained that some of the questions were not for assistants-in-dispensing but for pharmacologists. Some assistants who held the Apothecary's certificate thought they could replace the pharmacist. The examination must be under the control of pharmacy. She would suggest that the examination should be in three parts: (a) Dealing with dispensing and pharmaceuticals; (b) having a hospital bias with some pharmacology; (c) with a retail bias. The student should take two parts of which (a) would be compulsory.

MR. A. H. DYSON, Birkenhead, said he would be in favour of registered assistants providing the Society had final control. He supported the motion so long as the Society was prepared to negotiate only and go no further.

MR. H. COULSON, Cambridge, said that the motion was intimately concerned with the previous motion, in other words with the image of pharmacy and how to improve that image, presented through the quality and training of assistants. He referred to the circumstances that led to the setting





up of the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board. The N.P.U. and company chemists already had training schemes in operation. In 1963, the Industrial Training Act had been passed which provided for the setting up of Industrial Training Boards. Retail distribution was classed as an industry and within two or three years a Training Board would be set up dealing with retail distribution, to which pharmacists would have to contribute whether or not they made use of it. He was concerned to see that the training given was acceptable. If they were not careful only shop training would be given whereas it should be of a type that would be suitable for pharmacy. The N.P.U. course, he said, did not touch dispensing at all, what was envisaged was that there should be three courses. One suitable for junior assistants, another for more experienced assistants and perhaps a third probably dealing with dispensing. The question of dilution of pharmaceutical labour did not arise. The aim was that a pharmacy assistant not a dispensing assistant, should be produced.

#### A Half Measure

MR. W. S. HOLMES, Camberley, held that to admit anyone into pharmacy under the title of dispensing assistant was only a half measure. One had never heard of partially qualified doctors or dental surgeons. He could not see that the proposal would improve the image of pharmacy but thought it would do the exact opposite.

MR. W. C. KING, London, said that the training of assistants was the key to pharmacists' release from the tyranny of shop hours and shop life. He repeated his earlier views on assistants selling Part I poisons.

MR. L. BAUM, London, said that pharmacy was regarded by the public as a subsidiary profession. Pharmacists needed a doctor nearby in order to practise their profession. Doctors and lawyers did not need anyone else nearby to practise their professions. Pharmacists were regarded merely as dispensers of pills. Basically that was true. Therefore asking for an assistant to do that would not help to improve the image of pharmacy. There had been a lot of talk about pharmacists using their knowledge to help the public but as pharmacists they were simply qualified to dispense prescriptions of doctors, not to dispense medical knowledge.

MR. P. G. FLOOD, London, said that he did not like the second motion "one little bit." In future, the Council should be careful about the company it kept. The attempt that had so disastrously failed today could hap-

pen again. He did not want the Council engaging in discussions with the Company Chemists' Association; he did not want them entering into any discussions about examinations. Trained assistants were needed, but their training should be in the hands of the Council alone.

#### Backbone of the Dispensing Doctors

MR. J. E. JEFFREY, Southampton, said that dispensing assistants, apart from helping in hospitals, were the backbone of the dispensing doctor. If the motion was passed, at least the title should be changed—it could be imagined what the public would make of "assistants in pharmacy." They would become "assistant pharmacists." "Why should the profession give a little of its lustre to these people?"

MR. D. H. MADDOCK, Cardiff, said that with the setting up of a body by the company chemists and the N.P.U. it appeared that if the Council did not "jump on the bandwagon" the training of assistants would be completely away from the jurisdiction of members' wishes. It had been said that one did not have partially qualified doctors, but they did have qualified assistants in the way of theatre sisters, etc.

MR. C. H. SMITH, Birmingham, said that retail pharmacy needed trained

assistants. That the Society should be barred by old resolutions from having any part in their training was absurd. In the Industrial Training Act, the duty of training was placed upon those who led the different professions. It was claimed that pharmacy had a unique place in distribution and for "pharmacy assistants to be lumped with assistants in other trades was bad."

The motion was put to the vote and was carried by 3,731 to 1,640 votes with thirty-nine spoilt papers.

THE PRESIDENT thanked members of the staff and others who had so excellently assisted in the organisation of the meeting. A great deal of work had gone into the preparation of it.

The meeting could not be concluded without public recognition of all the members, some of whom had travelled very long distances. For him as President it was a memorable occasion and an historic one.

#### Augury for the Future

From the Society's point of view, this augured well for the future, because the vote given to the Council proved that, with some leadership from the top, members were prepared to back the Council. MR. MITCHELL JACKSON proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his conduct of the meeting.

## What the Papers Said

HEADLINES and quotes from Monday's national dailies on the result of the first motion ballot taken at the Royal Albert Hall included the following:—

**"Chemists vote 4-1 to stop selling sideline goods."** — The Albert Hall meeting was often stormy. It developed into a fierce fight between the small High Street chemists and the multiple chemists. . . . —*Daily Express*.

**"Pop?—Not for chemists."**—Chemists yesterday called for an end to aggressive salesmanship. . . . —*Daily Mirror*.

**"Ban urged on supermarket medicine sales."**—*Daily Telegraph*.

**"Ban sought on supermarket drug sales. No action before court case."**—Action to stop supermarkets and departmental stores setting up pharmaceutical sections was approved by 5,026 votes to 1,336 at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at the Albert Hall, London, yesterday. . . . —*Times*.

**"Chemists vote to outlaw supermarket medicine."**—The Pharmaceutical Society voted overwhelmingly against 'supermarket chemists' yesterday, at a meeting in the Albert Hall, London. . . . —*Daily Mail*.

**"Chemists call for ban on supermarket medicine."**—Britain's chemists yesterday voted to ban supermarkets from selling pharmaceutical goods along with other items. The chemists also agreed to limit the type of goods they sell themselves. . . . —*Sun*.

**"Curb on multiple chemists urged. Stop non-traditional lines — pharma-**

cists.—Some 6,368 pharmacists from all parts of Britain yesterday overwhelmingly approved proposals that are aimed at stopping big multiple chemists from selling non-traditional lines such as records, books and household equipment in their new stores. . . . The two-hour passionate debate was held under the shadow of a pending High Court action. . . . —*Financial Times*.

**"Chemists against selling toys and 'pop' records."**—The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has come out against the sale of toys, imitation jewellery, and pop records in chemists' shops. . . . The decision is another development in the long struggle between the Society and large multiple chemists, like Boots. . . . —*Guardian*.

**"Chemists vote against sales in supermarkets. . . ."**—*Nottingham Guardian Journal*.

**"Call to ban chemists in supermarkets. . . ."**—*Yorkshire Post*.

**"Ban supermarket chemists' move. . . ."**—*Eastern Daily Press*.

**Chemists act over stores. Awaiting test case. . . ."**—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

**"Sale of drugs in supermarkets. Pharmaceutical Society calls for ban. . . ."**—*Glasgow Herald*.

**Call to ban supermarket chemists:** Britain's biggest-ever meeting of pharmacists in the Albert Hall, London, yesterday, decided by a majority of nearly five to one that in future the range of goods sold in pharmacies should not extend beyond those goods traditionally associated with pharmacy. . . . —*Scotsman*.



## IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

**THE Shops (Early Closing Days) Bill** was given its third reading in the House of Lords on July 20.

### Retail Prices.

MR. CYRIL RAYMOND BENCE asked the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs if he would take steps to reduce the margins between producers' and retailers' prices. In a written answer on July 22, Mr. GEORGE BROWN (Minister, Economic Affairs) stated the White Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy published in April had left managements, including retail traders, in no doubt about the need to increase efficiency, to avoid cost increases and, wherever possible, to stabilise or reduce prices. The work of the Economic Development Committee for the distributive trades aimed at helping to increase efficiency. The elimination of retail price maintenance in all but exceptional cases would also help to reduce retail prices. Mr. Brown added "I have no other steps in mind at present."

### Postal Giro Service

Members of the House of Commons said that they would welcome the establishment of a postal giro service in the United Kingdom offering similar facilities to those given by postal giro systems in other countries. During the debate Mr. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD-BENN (Postmaster General) said that he had commissioned a fresh study of the giro. There was evidence of a growing need for certain types of services in the post office that were not provided for by the present remittance services. During the past seven years the mail order business had doubled in size and instalment payments had also doubled in the last four years and both were likely to increase still further. Credit shopping and the renting of durable consumer goods had also increased greatly. The Post Office had, therefore, decided that a giro offering the same basic facilities as the European giro would be a useful addition to the means of transmitting money. The system would offer a transfer service from account holder to account holder by means of a written note specifying for what purpose the money would be transmitted. It was a simple and straight-forward system which would be free and without any charge whatsoever. There would also be a deposit facility and also in certain offices there would be facilities available for obtaining up to £20 on demand. A White Paper would be published in due course providing further information.

### Fires

The fire at Winthrop Laboratories, Edgefield Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on December 10, 1964, was one of the three most costly fires of 1964. The estimated loss was over £1.4 million. That information was given by Mr. GEORGE THOMAS (Joint Under-Secretary, Home Office) in a written answer to SIR RONALD RUSSELL, who had asked for particulars of those fires mentioned in the Report of Her Majes-

ty's Chief Inspector of Fire Services. Mr. THOMAS stated that in each of the three cases the fire brigade arrived four minutes after being summoned, but by the time they arrived the fire had gained a strong hold. Inquiries had failed to establish the cause of the fire.

### Cyclamates

MR. C. B. B. NORWOOD asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he was satisfied that the use of cyclamates in processed foods and soft drinks was without danger to the consumer. Mr. J. H. HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary) said he could not add to the reply given on May 19. The pharmacology subcommittee of the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee were examining the available data and the government were awaiting their advice.

### Uncollected Prescriptions

MR. WOOD, on July 26, asked the Minister of Health if he would take steps by way of sample inquiries or otherwise, to ascertain from time to time the approximate number and value of prescriptions uncollected from dispensing chemists. Mr. KENNETH ROBINSON replied "I do not think this would be worth the effort involved."

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Unlawful Possession

PLEADING guilty at Wellingborough, Northants, magistrates' court to a number of thefts during May and June, David Frederick Piper, aged twenty-three, of no fixed address, blamed the effect of Drinamyl tablets. His solicitor said that the tablets had a "disastrous" effect on his client. Piper was committed to prison for a total of twelve months, of which three months was for unlawfully possessing drugs.

## COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

**DOWTY GROUP, LTD.** — Final dividend  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on capital of £18,300,000 ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on £10,980,000).

**UNICHEM (NORTHERN), LTD.** — Following the resignation of Mr. Trevor Cale, Mr. J. Howard Evans has been appointed chairman and Mr. F. Lewis Watson has joined the board.

**FARBWERKE HOECHST, A.G., Germany.** — Turnover in first half rose 17 per cent. from a year earlier levels to DM2,500 millions. That compares with an average 11 per cent. increase for the West German chemical industry, an interim report states.

**UNIGATE, LTD.** — (Holding company of Cow & Gate, Ltd., among others). Final dividend is 9 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year to March 31, on capital increased by a one-for-four scrip issue (136 per cent. equivalent total). Group trading profit increased from £11,944,384 to £13,140,609, and after heavier depreciation and interest charges the pre-tax profit was up from £8,286,562 to

£8,792,184. Net profit is £4,871,902 (£4,425,812).

**FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.** — Turnover in first half of the year at DM1,910 millions was 8 per cent. above the first half of 1964. A letter to shareholders, however, noted that the rate of turnover increase in 1964 had been 11.4 per cent. and that both export and domestic business grew more slowly in the latest period. The board expects continued favourable developments in the current quarter.

**SANITAS TRUST, LTD.** — Increased efficiency and reductions in operating costs had resulted from the reorganisation and centralisation of the Sanitas group of companies, states the chairman (Mr. R. Caplin) in his annual review. Rimmel, Ltd., had increased its profit last year by 42 per cent., and had more than doubled its profit since it joined the group some three years ago. Its overseas sales also continued to increase. Wright Layman & Umney, Ltd., in its first full year as a member of the group increased its profit from £149,496 to £189,380. Turnover and profit during the first quarter of the current year continued to show encouraging growth. Wright Layman & Umney Pharmaceuticals should make an increased contribution to the company's profits during the current year. Grahams Medical Products, Ltd., had secured "a gratifying share of the growing demand for disposable hypodermic syringes" and other medical products. Its contribution to the group's profit this year should come up to expectation. World-wide sales of Woodward's gripe water continued to grow but the developing Commonwealth countries were bringing increasingly demanding local manufacture. The results for the first quarter of the current year indicated that the last year's rate of growth in the profit of Spa Plastics, Ltd., was continuing and the profit from the activities of Spa Brushes, Ltd., was likely to show a further satisfactory increase. The group's trading results this year indicated that the 20 per cent. increase in the group's total profit before tax obtained last year was likely to be repeated. Mr. Caplin stated he was confident that even with the incidence of corporation tax, it would be possible at least to maintain the current rate of dividend, with good cover.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**DEREK WALLACE (CHEMISTS), LTD.**, have acquired the business of Mr. Richard Davies, M.P.S., 542 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, Lancs. In future the business will be carried on under the name of Derek Wallace (Chemists), Ltd., but will be accounted entirely separate from their existing business at 207 Darwen Road, Bromley Cross.

MR. C. L. P. CRAINE, M.P.S., has taken over the pharmacy of the late Mr. Norman Jones, in Parliament Street, Ramsey, Isle of Man, who traded under the name of Corteen, Ltd. Mr. Craine was apprenticed to his father, a chemist in Chester, whose business is now carried on by his brother, Mr. J. M. Craine. For the past



eleven years, Mr. L. P. Craine has been in practice in Douglas, which included a spell as pharmacist at Ballamona Hospital.

### Appointments

**CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD.**, Basingstoke, Hants, have appointed Mr. John W. Prior export marketing executive.

**P.C. PRODUCTS (1001), LTD.**, Swinton Hall Road, Swinton, Manchester, have appointed Mr. J. Haywood sales manager.

**BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.**, have appointed Mr. D. N. A. McLure as marketing director of the toiletry division.

**PROPRIETARY PERFUMES, LTD.**, Ashford, Kent, have appointed Mr. A. F. Morris their perfumery services manager.

THE Scottish Home and Health Department has created a new office of chief pharmacist. Mr. R. Higson, pharmacist at the Ministry of Health, London, is to be the first holder of the office.

### PERSONALITIES

MR. M. J. COOK, who joined C. R. Crosskill & Sons, Ltd., Norwich, in 1920, and who for thirty-five years has been their general manager, and more recently, a director, retires on July 31.

### DEATHS

**BIRTLEY.**—On July 12, Mr. John George Birtley, M.P.S., 4 Royle Street, Grangetown, Sunderland, co. Durham. Mr. Birtley qualified in 1928.

**CALDER.**—On July 20, Mr. Thomas Bain Calder, M.P.S., 4 Crammond Grove, Edinburgh, 4. Mr. Calder, who was formerly proprietor of a pharmacy in Bernard Street, Leith, qualified in 1924.

**CLARKE.**—Recently, Mr. Joseph Clarke, L.P.S.I., 3 Wilfield Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin. Mr. Clarke who qualified as a pharmacist in 1934 was for many years in charge of the drug department of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd. He was manager of McManus' pharmacy, Dolphin's Barn, Dublin, at the time of his death, which occurred unexpectedly.

**FORTNAM.**—Suddenly, on July 20, Mr. Sidney Frederick Fortnam, M.P.S., Mr. Fortnam had carried on his own pharmacy at 7 Church Street, Luttermouth, since 1921, the year in which he was registered as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**FRYER.**—On June 30, Mr. Cyril William Fryer, M.P.S., 41 Victoria Avenue, Bloxwich, Walsall, Staffs. Mr. Fryer, who was manager of Bannister & Thatcher, Ltd., Walsall, qualified in 1950.

**FURNESS.**—On July 9, Mr. Henry Leonard Furness, M.P.S., 28 Broadlands Avenue, Southbourne, Bournemouth, until recently at 108A Commercial Road, Bournemouth. Mr. Furness qualified in 1920.

**FURST.**—On July 2, Mr. Isaac Furst, M.P.S., 60A Blackstock Road, London, N.4. Mr. Furst qualified in 1923.

**HORROCKS.**—Recently, Mr. Harold Victor Horrocks, M.P.S., 122 Stopes Road, Radcliffe, Lancs. Mr. Horrocks qualified in 1927.

**JACKSON.**—On June 30, Mr. Arthur Jackson, M.P.S., 22 Morin Road, Flat 2, Paignton, Devon. Mr. Jackson qualified in 1920.

**KING.**—On June 20, Mr. Bernard James King, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Goring, Oxfordshire. Mr. King qualified in 1905.

**THACKER.**—On July 20, Mr. Maurice Edgar Thacker, M.P.S., 310 London Road, Headington, Oxford, aged sixty-four. Mr. Thacker, who was manager of the Oxford Co-operative Society's pharmacy in Cowley Road, Oxford, collapsed while on duty. He had lived in Australia for some years before going to Oxford.

**TILLEY.**—On June 23, Mr. Ernest Alfred Tilley, M.P.S., Sunny Brae, Gorse Road, Strood, Kent, Mr. Tilley qualified in 1899.

**WELLS.**—On July 24, at Dumfries Royal Infirmary, Mr. Robert John Dunkeld Wells, M.P.S., Duntina, Balmoral Road, Dumfries. Mr. Wells qualified in 1927 and was superintendent pharmacist of Dumfries Co-operative Society.

**WHITELY.**—Recently, Mr. Herbert Thomas Whately, M.P.S.I., Skibbereen, co. Cork. Mr. Whately who qualified

in 1920, conducted his own pharmacy for many years in Skibbereen.

**YOUNG.**—Suddenly, on July 24, Mr. Thomas Young, Jnr., M.P.S., F.B.O.A., 106 Comiston Drive, Edinburgh. Mr. Young qualified in 1926 and was in business on his own account for thirty-five years. He occupied premises in Balernor, Midlothian, before moving to 548 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh.

### EXPANSION PROJECTS

THE industrial solvents division of the Distillers Co., Ltd., are manufacturing formic acid as a co-product of their acetic acid process and as from October 1, will supply the United Kingdom market. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., are closing down their plant as it has reached the end of its working life. To give a speedy and efficient service Distillers will be supplying 98 per cent. and 85 per cent. strength acid direct to bulk customers. Package quantities of the various grades will be supplied and serviced by a recently appointed network of authorised resellers. The company are at the moment building a 75,000-ton D.F.2 acetic acid plant at their Hull works. The plant, to be the largest in Europe, will come on to production in late 1966 and in addition to increasing formic acid production will produce substantial quantities of propionic acid.

### LABORATORIES IN PARKLAND

#### New research centre for international food company

THE research and administration departments of J. Heinz Co., Ltd., were recently moved from their Harlesden site to Hayes Park, Middlesex, where, in a 63-acre park, two new buildings have been erected at a development cost of nearly £1½ million.

The estate contained an early nineteenth century mansion of no special architectural merit, which had been used for some time as a private nursing home. In developing the site the company decided to demolish the mansion but a small house which had been used by the doctor in charge of the nursing home was kept and will be used for training accommodation.

The research and administration buildings, designed on a 4 ft. 8 in. modular pattern, are similar in archi-

tectural character and are sited so as to complement each other. Their total floor area is 125,000 sq. ft. Each building has two floors above the general level of the surrounding ground, and one partially below. The latter contains the accommodation for which an outlook is least necessary (cloak rooms, storage space, etc.).

The research building in which over 100 people work measures 160 ft. by 108 ft., has conference rooms on the ground floor, while the two upper floors contain all research and experimental departments. There are six laboratories: food research, analytical, packaging, bacteriological, heat penetration, and organoleptic. Adjacent are testing rooms and a reference library.

On the experimental side there is, on the first floor, an experimental kitchen which contains a number of separate kitchens of domestic scale which might be used in any household, where chefs try out new recipes for, among other items, baby and junior foods.

The research building is connected to the administration block by an underground passage so that the open parkland is undisturbed by covered ways. Externally the parkland nature of the site has been retained with flowering shrubs and heathers accentuating certain areas. Many fine trees are floodlit.

By moving out to Hayes Park, the scientific and administrative employees have gained the advantage of obtaining the best possible surroundings and conditions of work but additional space has been released for production purposes at the Harlesden factory.



The research building (left) is connected to the administration block by an underground passage.



## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

### MEDICAL SPECIALITIES

**As Tablets and Ampoules.**—Inderal, the latest product of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, contains 1 - isopropylamino - 3 - (1 - naphthyl)oxy) propan-2-ol hydrochloride. It is an adrenergic beta-receptor blocking agent and is indicated in the management of cardiac arrhythmias and selected cases of angina pectoris. Presentation is in red, oval, scored tablets containing 10 mgm. and red, round, scored tablets, each containing 40 mgm. For intravenous use, Inderal is offered in ampoules containing 5 mgm. per 5 ml. The tablets are offered in packs of 50, 250 and 1,000 and the ampoules in boxes of 5.

**Influenza Virus Vaccine.**—Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Telford Road, Houndmills Estate, Basingstoke, Hants, are to market Influvac influenza virus vaccine prepared of strains selected from those recommended by the World Health Organisation comprising: A2/67/1963 10,500 H.A. units per ml (60 per cent.), B/33/1958 7,000 H.A. units per ml (40 per cent.). The virus is stated to be inactivated with beta-propiolactone which avoids pain on injection. The nitrogen content (egg protein) is less than 6 mcg. per 3,500 H.A. units. The vaccine is contraindicated to patients with a known allergy to poultry products. The recommended dosages are: Adults, 1 ml subcutaneously; children, (4-10 years) 0.5 ml subcutaneously, followed by a repeat dose of 0.5 ml, four weeks after the first injection. The vaccine should be stored at 2-10°C.

### COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Success Predicted.**—Yardley of London, Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, predict a "rave success" for Yardley Lip Slickers that are to be introduced shortly. Lip Slickers are said to give "a new kind of glamorous top-coat to the lips, blending over lipsticks." Lip Slickers are to be available in two versions giving either a glossy sheen or pearly frosting to the lips.

**For Men.**—With the same pleasant fragrance as all the other products in the range, the new Cedar Wood deodorant for men, manufactured by Goya, Ltd., Badminton Court, Amersham, Bucks, is offered as a deodorant stick. It is packed in a conveniently sized plastic container with a screw-on cap to eliminate evaporation and is smartly cartoned in green and gold on white. The product is to be on retail sale from September 1.

**For Autumn.**—Guerlain, Ltd., 42 Conduit Street, London, W.1, are introducing in the autumn a Cologne spray that is always ready for use, yet completely leak-proof. In a gold capped glass bottle claimed to be the epitome of modern good taste with its simple, elegant lines, the spray will be available in the most famous Guerlain eaux de Cologne:—Ode, Mitsouko, No. 90, Jicky, Vol de Nuit, L'heure Bleue. It contains no gas and there is no danger of the perfume being altered in any way, yet the spray jet is so fine that there is no

wastage; being refillable, it combines the perfection of the atomiser with the usefulness of the spray.

**"Absolutely" Different**—Lancome (England), Ltd., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, claim that their latest creation, Creme Absolue is "absolutely" different to any other cream because it is said to contain the "phosphatic derivatives vital to the life of the nucleus of the cell." The company claim the preparation revitalises, rehydrates, and combats the ageing process of the skin, so making the preparation also the "absolute" anti-wrinkle cream. It is particularly recommended for young skins. Packs are 2½ oz. jar and 1½ oz. tube. The product is to be released on retail sale during early August.

### SUNDRIES

**New Look.**—Eylure, Ltd., 60 Bridge Road East, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have given their pure linen Face Savers a new look. They are now presented in a smart new pack of 100 sheets. The illustration on the attractive cover immediately indicates the method of use.

**In Miniature.**—To help overcome the problem of giving medicine to small

**Holiday Closing.**—Earex, Ltd., 23 Tulketh Street, Southport, Lancs, advise that their offices and works are closing on August 21 and will reopen on August 31.

**Discontinued.**—Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have deleted from their list 100 Chlorotone capsules gr. 3.

**Appointed Agents for Gases.**—Cambrian Chemicals, Ltd., Macks Road, London, S.E.16, have been appointed sole agents by the Matheson Co. Inc., East Rutherford, for their compressed gases as from July 20.

**Now in Small Size.**—Eylure, Ltd., 60 Bridge Road East, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are issuing Corinda nailfile boards in a small size in addition to their usual large board. Both are offered in packs of five.

**Symbol Added.**—To simplify identification, every Diabinese tablet now made is engraved with the Pfizer symbol. Diabinese is marketed in the U.K. by Harvey Pharmaceuticals, a department of Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

**Prices to be Reduced.**—Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that, on August 16 the prices of five products are to be reduced. They are Celbenin, Orbenin, Paynocol, Junior Paynocol and Prodexin.

**Recommended Not Maintained.**—Thermos, Ltd., Ongar Road, Brentwood, Essex, have decided not to proceed with their application for exemption from the provisions of the Resale Prices Act. In future the policy of the company will be to issue lists of recommended prices.

**Rights Acquired.**—Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex,

babies, Lewis Woolf Griptight, Ltd., 144 Oakfield Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29, have produced the



Griptyn Feederette. It is a miniature sterilizable plastic "bottle" on which is fitted a normal pure latex feed teat. The Feederette can also be used to give baby small in-between feeds of orange juice, milk or boiled water.

## TRADE NOTES

have acquired all rights to Panets, the paracetamol analgesic. This product is to be promoted by Optrex, Ltd., and distribution, which will continue to be through chemists outlets only, remains in the hands of Keldon, Ltd., at the same address.

**Stolen in Transit.**—Pullin Photographic, Ltd., 11 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, report that the following cameras have been stolen: Eight Olympus Pen F cameras numbers 149175, 148682, 148629, 148253, 148702, 148978, 147533, 147570; three Olympus Pen S cameras numbers 418253, 100185, 333925.

**A Week's Supply.**—A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, announce the availability of Dimotane long-acting antihistamine tablets in a unit pack of fourteen tablets. Supplied in an attractive counter display dozen pack. Fourteen tablets represent a week's supply of Dimotane which is indicated for the relief of hay fever and other allergic disorders.

### Christmas Showrooms

THE following have been notified:—H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., Greyhound hotel, Croydon, August 2-6.

GOYA, LTD., Greyhound hotel, Croydon, August 2-5.

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., Greyhound hotel, Croydon, August 2-6.

JACKEL & CO., LTD., City hotel, Londonderry, August 4-5.

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., Old House hotel, Windsor, August 2-5.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., Greyhound hotel, Croydon, August 2-6.

SHULTON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Greyhound hotel, Croydon, August 2-6.

## INFORMATION WANTED

Marlys camphor lotion  
Heptasan tablets (for fungi in x-ray tanks)



## BRANCH EVENTS

### LEEDS

#### Area Meeting

THE West Riding Branches of the National Pharmaceutical Union held an area meeting in Leeds on July 15. Among the subjects considered was an explanation by Mr. K. R. Rutter (a member of the Executive) of the co-operation of the N.P.U. with a number of other company's in taking a full-page advertisement in the *Daily Express*. Despite the voicing of some criticism the scheme was generally welcomed.

### LIVERPOOL

#### Safety Exhibition

"MEDICINE with care is just as important as motoring with care," said MR. W. G. FOWLER (chairman, Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) at the official opening in Liverpool of the Society's "Medicines—With Care" exhibition, held at the city technical college, July 13-17. Nearly 200 people — civic officials, representatives of the Liverpool University, and of the medical and nursing professions, women's organisations, attended the official opening by the Lord Mayor on July 12. Earlier in the day 255 schoolchildren had visited the college for a preview of the exhibition.

In addition to the Society's exhibits the department of pharmacy at the college contributed exhibits of poisonous plants, a series of photographs drawing attention to careers in pharmacy, and a stand displaying dispensed medicines and tablets emphasising the similarity of the colouring and shapes of some tablets to those of sweets. In addition to members of the public, parties of schoolchildren and from women's organisations visited the exhibition each day.

## WORLD TRADE

**New Phthalic Anhydride Plant for Canada.**—W. R. Grace & Co. have announced plans for the construction of a phthalic anhydride plant in Cornwall, Ontario, Canada. The new facility will be operated by a Canadian subsidiary to be formed. Initial capacity will be 25 million lb. a year but design and construction provide for rapid doubling of productive capacity as required by the Canadian economy. The new plant will be the largest of its type in Canada and the most modern phthalic plant in the world.

**Pharmaceuticals in Ceylon.** — The Government of Ceylon has accepted a recommendation of its Ministry of Health that local industrialists be given assistance by way of technical "know-how" and equipment to manufacture a number of "common" drugs which are being imported now at an approximate yearly cost of Rs 4,500,000. Inquiries made by the Health authorities and by four local manufacturers have disclosed that several foreign investors are prepared to set up factories in Ceylon. The prospective investors have informed local industrialists that expensive drugs, transfusion products and chemicals could be manufactured in Ceylon,

provided permission was granted by the Government to import certain raw materials from Europe. The Formulary Committee had earlier sounded the Ministry on the need to manufacture certain drugs. The Committee had also informed the Ministry that several drugs which were at present imported from the United Kingdom could be manufactured in Ceylon if the necessary incentives were given. Meanwhile, the president of the Ceylon Pharmaceutical Traders' Association (Mr. J. P.

Liyanage) has told the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Senator Dr. M. V. P. Peiris) that the association is having under consideration a scheme to penalise any member of the Association or any other dealer who could be proved to be profiteering in drugs. The scheme is to blacklist such members and withhold supplies from him. Dr. Peiris told the Association that he proposed to take stringent action against drug profiteers and also cancel the trading licences of such individuals.

## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Sales by Doctors

SIR,—With reference to the article "Sales by Doctors" (*C. & D.*, July 24, p. 74) I am sure I am voicing the feeling of all pharmacists when I protest, most strongly, at certain remarks which were reported as having been said about pharmacists (at the B.M.A. conference) who were presented with prescriptions for oral contraceptives. To my mind, these remarks constitute a slur upon our professional integrity. Since when has the pharmacist violated the principle of respecting the confidence of the doctors' patients, and since when have sixteen-year-old girls been dispensing, or having anything to do with prescriptions? *P.R.O. please note.*

N. H. RADCLIFFE,  
Ormskirk, Lancs

### Special Meeting

SIR,—What a heart warming inspiring spectacle at the overflowing Albert Hall! But first, congratulations to the President for the orderly conducting of the meeting, the officials for efficient organisation and the members who acted as professional people. Pharmacy has renewed its faith and given a pledge for its professional future. This was a decisive vote and it has decided that pharmacy in common with the liberal professions must have freedom in thought and action. The first attempt at a pressure group has failed. Pharmacy has now at last chosen its professional path. That meeting is not the end, there are going to be many fights ahead. We must see it through even if it is necessary to have a further supplementary Charter. In years to come how proudly will we say "I was there" at this our finest hour.

MERVYN MADGE,  
Plymouth

### Super Flykiller

SIR,—In the supermarket opposite my pharmacy there is a window display of Cooper's flykiller marked down from 3s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. On inquiring from the firm how I might compete they sent their representative to see me. He told me that if I cared to take 5 gross I could sell at 2s. 6d. and show a profit of about sixpence a tin. When I demurred at this he assured me that my competitors opposite were already into their second 5 gross, a statement I found difficult to believe in view of our recent weather.

On expressing doubts at my ability to sell their product at 4s. 3d. he reassured me by pointing out that mine was over stamped "super" and was in fact a better article. Surely if this is so the tins in the supermarket should be over stamped "inferior."

L. J. ROSEFF,  
Weston-super-Mare

### Brown Windsor Soap

SIR,—I was indeed most interested to read the article entitled "Cosmetics of the Victorian Era" (*C. & D.*, July 17, p. 63). Unfortunately I was rather concerned to find that the author of this excellent article had, in some way, managed to misconstrue the facts concerning the origin of brown Windsor soap. Brown Windsor soap was first of all originated and manufactured by Messrs. Roberts & Sons of Windsor, the forerunner of the present Roberts Windsor Company. It was as a result of Roberts & Sons success in this field that we were requested to supply brown Windsor soap to many of the continental royal households. You can, no doubt, understand my surprise when I read that Messrs. Yardley were the specialists of brown Windsor soap. It was in fact enough to make me see not Brown—but Red!!

K. W. LOFTS,  
Marketing Manager,  
Roberts Windsor, Ltd.  
14 West Smithfield,  
London, E.C.1

### Prescription Poser

WHAT two products are prescribed below? They fell to be deciphered by the Essex pharmacist who submitted them for use in this column:—

R<sub>x</sub>

*[Handwritten signatures and scribbles, including a circled '100']*





# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

## July 25

THE eagerly awaited special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Royal Albert Hall is over and members have given the Council an overwhelming vote to proceed with the motion that new pharmacies should look like pharmacies. Until a legal battle is fought, however, nothing further can be done towards its implementation.

We venture to think those members who were privileged to attend the Albert Hall meeting on Sunday will never cease to wonder at the multitude that turned up. Commenting on the happenings at the May annual meeting (*C. & D.*, May 29, p. 551), we said that members who sought to enhance pharmacy as a profession must operate their own "three-line whip" or else be content to subject themselves to pressures by commercial interests outside the membership. They adopted the first alternative with an enthusiasm that must have surprised even the greatest optimist and confounded the "opposition."

Whilst the occasion was unique in pharmacy, it must also have been rare in any profession with a comparable membership to have approximately one-quarter of its members attending a meeting. More than sympathy must be expressed to the 200-strong South Wales contingent which through the fault of British Rail arrived late, only to find the Hall full to capacity and to be refused admission. To have made that long journey at their own expense only to find the door closed (not by the Society's organisation but by the Hall management), must have been extremely galling and everyone in the hall must have approved the president's action in leaving the chair for a time to talk to disappointed members outside and give instructions for them to receive ballot papers. Those who have said there was apathy in pharmacy have thus been confuted on two occasions within a relatively short period, the earlier event being the reaction of pharmacists to the Resale Prices Act. At the Albert Hall, the tough but nevertheless extremely polite chairmanship of the president was one of the outstanding features of the meeting. The manner in which he dealt with the occasional difficult situation received the approval of members and their generous applause. One of the most poignant memories that will remain with members who were present concerned the moment when Mr. Humphreys Jones stepped up to the microphone amid tumultuous applause. As he began to speak a profound silence settled on the audience—the proverbial dropped pin would have been heard even in that vast hall. It was as if the audience had held its breath in veneration of one of the Society's

oldest members. Many subscribe to his hope that approving the motion would be the dawn of the pharmaceutical millenium. Progress towards that goal will depend upon the speed and enthusiasm with which each individual pharmacist in retail practice carries out all that is implied in the motion.

To achieve a high state of true professionalism throughout the membership requires that old as well as new pharmacies adopt identical codes.

## NEW BOOKS

### Medical Illustrations in Mediaeval Manuscripts

L. MACKINNEY, *Wellcome Historical Medical Library*, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. 10 x 7½ in. Pp. 263. 105s.

To the nucleus of a connoisseur's library of works dealing with the history of medicine and allied sciences that is being published in the Wellcome Library's Historical Monograph Series, there has now been added the handsome and beautifully illustrated volume that is the subject of this review. Its author has devoted thirty years to the study of the subject, examining illustrated medical manuscripts throughout the world. From a mass of material, upwards of a hundred miniatures, in colour and monochrome, have been selected for reproduction. A thorough appreciation and interpretation of such documents is beyond the powers of any one man, and Professor MacKinney acknowledges the assistance of other scholars versed in paleography and iconography, as well as of linguists. It follows that the book is authentic in every particular. Each illustration is fully described in the text and the selected miniatures cover an extremely wide field. The text is arranged under the headings diagnosis and prognosis; materia medica; pharmacy; medication and surgery, to name only a few. Naturally the first interest of the pharmacist will be in the miniatures depicting his own calling. One such provides one of the most beautiful illustrations in the whole work. It is entitled "Pharmacy in a surgeon's office," and is taken from a 15th-century manuscript in Paris. The physician is depicted at the doorway of his consulting room. To his right is what might be described as the pharmacy department, where a young man is engaged in the age-old art of pounding drugs in a mortar, while, through a doorway on his left, another youth is seen collecting the materia medica in a medicine garden. The translation of the passage dealing with the miniature indicates that though times change, there are certain features that do not alter with the centuries: "Often it is necessary and very useful for physicians, and especially surgeons, to know how to find and compound, as well as to administer, medicines to patients, since often they practise in places where there are no apothecaries. . . ." (The big difference today is indicated by my leaving the sentence unfinished, for it goes on to say: "or if so they are not trustworthy.") There are prints also of a pharmacist dispensing a cough syrup (*circa* 1400 A.D.—Rome) and a 14th-century miniature of a pharmacist rolling pills. The pills depicted would today be regarded by the fastidious as being rather on the large side for ease of swallowing. Still another, from an illustrated Galen manuscript at Dresden, depicts a physician dictating a prescription to his secretary, who is engaged in copying it into a prescription book, while a boy assistant wrestles with its compounding in a large mortar. But although the chapter on pharmacy is brief, a study of the miniatures throughout the volume indicates how closely linked were pharmacy, medicine and surgery. Part II of the book is devoted to a checklist of medical miniatures in early Western manuscripts. The volume is one to which the scholar may turn with eagerness and confidence, while the dilettante and connoisseur will rejoice in its simplicity and beauty. The series so far published has been a wonderful contribution to history. The latest addition has enhanced its value and whets the appetite for more. Readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* were permitted a foretaste of the present volume when Professor MacKinney contributed an illustrated article "Tranquillisers before the Modern Era"—to the annual special issue of 1960. That article included one or two of the illustrations used in his new book—a sad reminder of the fact that the treasure-house of annual special issues is no more.—C.G.D.



# Destination Dublin

While their British seniors are in conference at Cardiff in September, members of the International Pharmaceutical Students Federation will be holding their eleventh annual congress in the Irish Republic. Here, a sketch of the organisation's origin and work, and the prospects for this year's congress, are given by its vice-president and treasurer, TIM CASHMAN.

**I**N a few weeks time, delegates from many parts of the world will be converging on Dublin for the eleventh congress of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation. The congress reception committee has been planning for their arrival on September 1 for many months and at last preparations are almost complete.

However, before I deal with the delights that await participants in Ireland, perhaps it would be appropriate to outline the organisation and work of the Federation itself. Actually, it may be thought more profitable to state first what the Federation is not: It is not a highly-pressurised worldwide concern with a head office, salaried secretary and liveried director. There are no four walls which can be labelled: "This is our house," and our tangible assets amount to one secondhand typewriter (the pride of the chairman of publications who believes it to give him a certain status!).

The Federation was founded in London in 1949 upon the initiative of the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association and its general secretary at that time (Sidney Relph). The attendance at the inaugural meeting included delegates from eleven countries: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The first executive was elected with Mr. Relph, *President*, and John O'Grady (Ireland), *Vice-president*. The aim of this executive was, basically, (a) to develop a worldwide organisation which would work in close co-operation with the parent body (International Pharmaceutical Federation); (b) to encourage the formation of national pharmacy student associations; (c) to encourage correspondence and exchanges between students, and (d) to study the pharmaceutical education programmes in the various countries, suggest improvements where necessary, and help bring about some degree of standardisation.

Structurally, the Federation is composed of individual countries, each represented by its national pharmacy student association. It is a basic principle of the Federation that a national organisation must represent the majority of the pharmacy students in its country before it can be admitted to the status of full membership. Each full member sends two delegates to the general assembly, which takes place annually during the congress, and they decide upon the work to be done, and lay down the general aims and policies of the Federation. At present there are twenty-nine full members. Because it would be unwise to restrict the work and scope of the Federation to the full members—there are many smaller institutions, societies and individuals willing to promote the work of I.P.S.F.—two other categories of membership have been established. "Membership in Association" is for universities and societies interested in promoting the aims of the Federation, and "Associate Membership" is for individual pharmacy students and young pharmacists. Neither category of membership carries voting rights but the members are entitled to speak at the general assembly. During the year contact between the various members and the executive is maintained through liaison secretaries in each country.

## Work and Achievements

"Achievements" is a word vaguely implying something done and finished with, but the work of I.P.S.F. is continuous and the Federation's greatest achievement is the fact that it exists. It is of interest that I.P.S.F. is the oldest of the international student faculty organisations. There



View of Bray from the Eagle's Nest, Bray Head.

is a student exchange scheme, operated by the executive member in Denmark. The benefits provided by the scheme are invaluable because through it the student obtains a truer perspective of world pharmacy, thus enabling him to adopt a more objective viewpoint from which to judge his profession as practised in his own country. The success of the scheme depends, of course, on those many pharmacists who generously offer a place in their pharmacy to a foreign student and assist in arranging accommodation for him for a period of one or two months. The Federation, for its part, insists upon the student having at least one year's practical training in a pharmacy before allowing him to take part in the scheme. He is also advised that he is not entitled to monetary reward, though in most cases some pocket money is supplied in addition to accommodation. For students from any of the English-speaking countries, a month spent in a German or Austrian *Apotheke* can be the experience of a lifetime. Benefits need not be one-sided: The pharmacist involved may also learn from the encounter.

The *I.P.S.F. News Bulletin*, the Federation's official organ, is at present being edited in London by Michael Christmas (chairman of publications). His task is quite onerous, involving as it does the publication of material in four languages: English, French, German, and Spanish. Furthermore, the Federation has always endeavoured to maintain a high editorial standard since, for students in other countries, the *Bulletin* is their main contact with the Federation. In fact the *Bulletin* is read in over sixty countries.

## Dublin Congress

In many respects the Dublin congress will be an important one in the history of the Federation and the degree of efficiency and integrity of the delegations attending this year's general assembly will influence the Federation for many years to come. We can no longer call ourselves a young organisation as we are now approaching the age of maturity. As the Federation becomes more worldwide—and that is the aim—it becomes increasingly difficult to have a full attendance at annual meetings. Latin American and African students cannot be expected to send representatives to Europe every year, and consequently Europe cannot hope to retain the monopoly of congresses it has had in the past. The congress must move outside Europe, and when it does it is doubtful whether many European students will have sufficiently large bank accounts to enable them to travel to Asia or South America. For that reason,



it may be better to sponsor the formation of continental groupings within the Federation—as has already occurred with the African countries. Finally, a new executive must also be elected this year.

Irish students are devoting a considerable amount of time, energy and financial assistance to the congress. The full facilities of the Crofton Bray Head hotel, Bray, have been reserved for the participants, September 1-11, and the congress will be officially opened by the Minister for Health (Mr. D. O'Malley). Many functions will be held in the capital, and sightseeing tours to Limerick and Killarney have been arranged, together with the many other social activities usually associated with an international gathering. Simultaneous translation facilities are being provided, and the business sessions are expected to last two to three full days. Needless to say, at the all-in participation fee of £18, the congress is already fully booked, and the present financial headaches of the congress reception committee are unenviable.

Dublin is a likeable city. It has no underground system and, until recently, had comparatively little traffic regulation for a capital city. Principally famed, perhaps, for its Georgian architecture, the city has also acquired a certain literary fame. It is interesting to note that within an area of two square miles, six of the more famous names in

English literature were born within the space of thirty years: Oscar Wilde, William Butler Yeats, George Bernard Shaw, Sean O'Casey, James Joyce, and John Millington Synge.

The forthcoming congress will be remembered in I.P.S.F. as "Dublin '65" despite the fact that the actual venue, Bray, is over twelve miles from the city! In mythological times the first inhabitant of Bray is reputed to have been Brae, a follower of Partholon: there he built a house and there he died, together with all his descendants—at the same time, it is said, for the Partholonians were completely wiped out by an epidemic. In more modern times, Bray is of little historic interest and there is nothing left to substantiate its ancient beginnings. Today it is a commercialised seaside resort with a cosmopolitan population and an atmosphere that is unlike that of any other town in Ireland. It has, of course, all the modern amenities for swimming, golfing, hiking, and amusements—casino style—but one can readily escape into the quiet beauty of the surrounding mountains. Wicklow is truly described as "the Garden of Ireland," and one cannot say, "We have seen Ireland," without having first become oblivious of time in one of its mountain valleys, be it in Glenmalur, Glencre, or amid the ancient monastic ruins and round towers of Glendalough.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

### MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland decided, at its monthly meeting held in Belfast on July 15, not to participate in a careers exhibition being organised by the Northern Ireland Youth Employment Services Board. The secretary (Mr. W. Gorman) reported that the Board had asked if the Society would be interested in purchasing semi-permanent display material, at a cost of £11 11s., for a touring careers exhibition to go on the road later this year. Members felt that Society participation in the exhibition would be pointless since vacancies in the profession were few. Mr. Gorman also pointed out that, since a pharmacy degree course was in the offing, no useful long term information could be supplied to young people wishing to enter the profession.

Mr. Gorman told members that a meeting of officials of the Ministries of Health and Social Services, and Home Affairs and Agriculture with representatives of the Society and the Ulster Chemists' Association had been held to discuss the sale of antibiotics for veterinary purposes. It was decided that no action should be taken until a report of the meeting was available.

#### Health Centres

Mr. Gorman also reported on a meeting with Mr. G. D. Stewart (secretary, Northern Ireland General Health Services Board) on July 6. The Board had asked the Society for its opinions on the establishment of pharmaceutical services in health centres or as part of doctors' group practice arrangements. The alternatives suggested were for the establishment of a salaried pharmacist in a health centre, the incorporation of a chemist's shop within the building or the maintenance of the *status quo*. Members agreed that the Society would soon have to strike an attitude on the question, while keeping an eye on the circumstances raised by the location of individual health centres. After a lengthy discussion the president felt that the stage had not yet been reached where a firm line of policy could be stated, and it was decided to defer the issue until the September Council meeting.

The Council received an application from Miss Gillian Rose for the renewal of her C. W. Young scholarship. After hearing a satisfactory progress report from Dr. Shaw, the Council agreed that Miss Rose's application should be granted.

Present at the meeting were the president (Mr. N. C. Cooper) and Messrs. W. H. Boyd, H. G. Campbell, R. J. Davidson, J. Gordon, W. T. Hunter, G. E. McIlhagger, A. Templeton and Mrs. R. M. Watson. Apologies for absence were received from Professor O. L. Wade, Dr. R. G. R. Bacon and from Messrs. W. Donaldson, H. W. Gamble, D. Moore, W. C. Tate and J. D. Pollock.

## Any Business Questions?

*We recently took a lease of new premises. When we moved in they were completely redecorated. Now we have submitted our accounts to the inspector of taxes but he refuses to allow us to deduct the cost of the redecorations for tax purposes. I always thought redecorating was a deductible expense.*

It is regretted that in the circumstances which you mention the inspector is quite correct. Where a taxpayer takes over new premises and undertakes considerable initial repairs the expenditure is capital expenditure.

*What is the position, please, if we, as a company, pay expenses to our representatives which are used for entertaining?*

The Finance Bill provides that if the company reimburses expenses incurred by employees in entertaining, the expenses will not be allowed in computing the company's taxable profits but the employees will not be assessed. If on the other hand the company makes an expense allowance of a fixed amount the employee will have to make a claim for relief, and any entertaining will be disallowed so that the employee will be assessed thereon. In those circumstances, however, the whole of the fixed allowance will be deductible by the company.

*I am a director of a company and I am shortly going abroad for six months. Can I appoint someone else to act for me, please?*

That depends upon the company's articles of association. If the articles do permit the appointment of an alternative director, he would normally hold office while you were absent, but any question of remuneration would usually be a matter for arrangement between yourself and the alternative director and not the company, against which he would ordinarily have no claim. In practice, the two directors usually come to some arrangement and ask the company to give effect to it. If it does not increase the company's liabilities there is normally no difficulty.



## MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

**Beach Girls.**—For the third year running the Nivea beach girl team will be making personal appearances on beaches at seaside resorts, awarding prizes of Nivea beachballs to holiday makers able to produce the Nivea products manufactured by Southalls (Sales), Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Driving decorated scooters and estate cars, the teams will also be calling on stockists in those areas.

**Presentation.**—At a recent sales conference arranged by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, Mr. Michael E. Ash (managing director) presented Mr. Peter Hamilton of Silverton Hill, a Dutchman of Scottish descent, with his family tree, his coat of arms and a quantity of his clan's tartan. At the presentation, Mr. Ash thanked Mr. Hamilton, who is manager of the commercial department of the pharmaceutical division of Philips-Duphar, Holland, for the support he had given the British company.

**Further Leaflet for Patients.**—A sixth minor-ailment leaflet in a series "designed to lighten the doctor's workload by encouraging the practice of home-medication under medical guidance (see *C. & D.*, August 22, 1964, p. 162), has been issued by Nicholas Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. The leaflet, titled "The Chesty Child," will be offered to all general practitioners for distribution to their patients. It explains for the benefit of the parent, what "bronchitis" is and what can be done when the child contracts it. The original compendium is now being used in at least half of the general practices in Britain, states the company.

**Astronaut Supplied with Anti-emetic.**—When Major White took his famous "space walk" from Gemini during its four-day orbit of the earth, he had with him an injection of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Marzine in case symptoms of motion sickness should prevent him from carrying out his job. The medication was in a special kit capable of injecting the Marzine through his space suit in an emergency. Marzine tablets were also included in the Gemini medical kit, they were the same as those that are sold to the public for use in less spectacular types of travel.

**Week-ends in Paris.**—The two top prizes in a recent salesmen's incentive scheme organised by Roberts Windsor, Ltd., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C.1, were week-ends in Paris for two. The scheme was run for a period of ten weeks, and the prizes were awarded to the salesmen who achieved the highest percentage increase over a target during the period. The northern winner was Mr. J. E. Webb from the Manchester area with 234 per cent. over his target figure. The southern winner was Mr. F. M. Picknell of Sutton Coldfield, with 169 per cent. above target.

**Retirement After Fifty Years.**—Mr. William A. Kneen (administrative director, Rexall Drug & Chemical Co.

(U.K.), Ltd.), celebrated his golden jubilee with the company at a luncheon given in his honour by his colleagues at the head office of the company in Loughborough, on July 12. The event, and an official presentation later in the day also marked his retirement after half a century of service which began when he joined the Liverpool office of the United Drug Co. (as it was then known) as a fifteen-year-old junior clerk. Presenting a cheque on behalf of the company, Mr. J. A. Lumley (managing director, Riker Laboratories and chairman, Rexall Drug and Chemical Co. in the U.K.), paid tribute to "Bill" Kneen as a colleague and friend. Gifts were also presented on behalf of the employees of both companies.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

**New Showroom.**—R. F. Hunter, Ltd., have recently opened a new showroom and offices for the export department at their head office, 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

**Slide Box Range Extended.**—Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, have recently added to their range of 35-mm. slide boxes one with varnished wood finish taking 160 mounted slides.

**From America.**—Photopia, Ltd., Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs, announce that they are now marketing a number of photographic accessories made by the Atlas-Warner Co. of America. Among them is a new 8-mm. cine film editor, the "Super Screen." The Fresnel-type screen measures 5½ x 4 in. Illumination is by a low voltage lamp supplied via a transformer from a.c. mains. The take-up spindle is ungeared (one turn of the handle gives one turn of spool), stated to provide steady, accurate control of the film during editing. Framing and notching controls are provided and focus has been set during manufacture. A "dry" (tape) splicer is incorporated. Finished in two-tone grey with chrome trim the spool arms take 400 ft. spools.

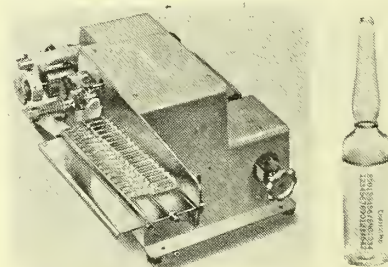
**Projector Case and Table.**—Commercial Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., 460 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have introduced the C.D.C. "Custom Univer-

sal" projector case and table designed to hold any make of still or cine projector. A thin Foamex pad absorbs vibrations while allowing free air-flow below the projector which is retained by means of a multi-cored cable attached to the base. The base of the case has a central steel core threaded to take any standard tripod, and allowing it to be used as a projector table. Finish is in pigrain-black.

## PACKAGING NOTES

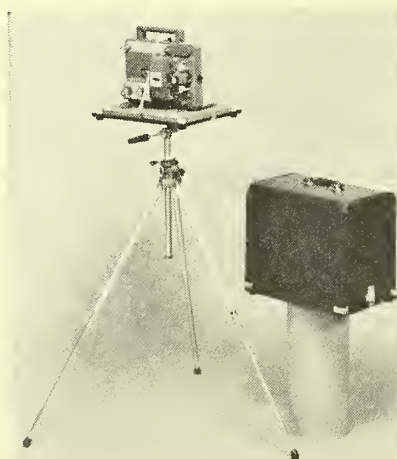
**Paper-sack Strength.**—Two-ply paper sacks used to transport a fine-powdered chemical are the subject of a package handling study recently issued by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association. The authors have shown how the life history of a sack can be calculated in any given distribution system in terms of the drops a sack is likely to receive, and how the drop probability can be combined with information on sack strength to yield expected failure rates for the sack on specific journeys.

**Portable Ampoule Printer.**—Markem (U.K.), Ltd., 24 Brownfields, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, offer in their new Markem 165B, an improved portable machine for direct printing 1-mil to 10-mil glass ampoules. The machine



"virtually eliminates the chance of incorrect identification." It has a manually loaded chute feed, automatic printing by precision-moulded rubber plates and speciality inks, and automatic ejection. Handling of ampoules is reduced to a minimum and printing speed is adjustable to match the operator's dexterity. Output rate ranges from forty-seven to 187 ampoules per minute.

**Six-type Embossing Machine.**—Dymo, Ltd., Browells Lane, Feltham, Middlesex, have introduced the Dymo M-10 which enables the user to make six different types of labels on the same machine. Styled in chrome, it embosses on two different tape widths (¼ in. or ⅜ in.), provides for two different spacings between letters (wide for maximum legibility or narrow for economy) and has two sizes of character ("king" size or standard). Crisp, white letters are embossed on contrasting vinyl tape, available in a range of thirteen colours. The M-10 is packed in gift box with one roll of tape in the machine and an extra embossing wheel. Price is £13 9s. Also available is the M-10 kit, comprising the M-10, an extra embossing wheel and ten different coloured vinyl tapes, packed in a black Texon case. The kit is priced at £17 6s.





## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JULY 28: So far as price changes were concerned CRUDE DRUGS provided few features during the week and there were no changes among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS. Among SPICES, the price of white Sarawak PEPPER continued its firmer tone and Madras TURMERIC reversed its recent trend by rising 5s. or 10s. per cwt. according to delivery. CHILLIES and CINNAMON BARK were slightly dearer. PERU BALSAM was sixpence per lb. dearer with no prospects of improved supplies in the near future. BUCHU is short on the spot and possibly cleared at origin. For the first time in two years supplies of CALUMBA ROOT have arrived and a parcel is offered at 180s. a cwt. Among WAXES, CARNAUBA varieties were lower at origin.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Ceylon CITRONELLA was down one penny per lb. for shipment. LEMONGRASS was again on offer from origin but at an unattractive price compared with spot ideas. PATCHOULI in common with other commodities from the same geographical origin was dearer but PETITGRAIN and American PEPPERMINT were lower.

The Australian Tariff Board has announced that VANILLIN and ETHYL VANILLIN as well as essential oils and similar substances have been referred to it for inquiry and report by the Minister for Trade and Industry.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 1s. 4d. for 5-cwt.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure. 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P., 8s. 9d. per kilo; sticks, 13s.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of powder, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — 50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt. pure crystals, 27s. 9d. per lb.

### Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 6d., duty paid, nominal.

ALOES. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 260s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 270s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 152s. 6d. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 300s. per cwt.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.; CANADA: 24s., spot, COPAIBA: B.P.C. Spot, 12s. nominal, PERU: 24s. 6d., afloat; shipment, 24s., c.i.f., nominal. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY.—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 6s. per lb., nominal, spot, ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU.—Spot, 5s. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f., nominal.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—ROOT is offered at 180s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 22s. 3d., c.i.f. ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 10s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 10s., c.i.f.

GENTIAN.—Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.), Nigerian, July-August shipment (c.i.f.), split, 85s.; peeled, 210s. spot; African, spot, 230s. per cwt.; shipment, July-August, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 325s., shipment, 280s., c.i.f.; Cochín, spot, 300s. nominal; July-August shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 147s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.), Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 110s. to 115s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 115s. to 120s.

IPECACUANHA. — High testing material short on spot. Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. 6d. per lb.; c.i.f. and landing, 55s. Costa Rican, 74s. spot, nominal; shipment, 70s. 6d., c.i.f.; Colombian, 54s. 6d., c.i.f. for shipment.

KARAYA.—No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS.—African, spot, 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered, free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochín, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d. Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 8d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 8d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. spot, nominal; shipment, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, not quoted; shipment, July-August, 400s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot is dearer at 125s. per cwt.; shipment quoted at 110s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot, 210s. per cwt.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.) 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import charge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.), BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s.; shipment, 410s.; Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDEILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 315s.; shipment, 285s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 660s.; shipment, 585s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot quotations are 2s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 2d., c.i.f.

### Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Imported sweet oil is 7s. per lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 6d., spot, shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot quotations for best oil are from 105s. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 3s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, from 16s. 6d.; shipment, 16s. 3d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 11s. per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot, from 70s. to 100s. per lb. as to origin.

CARDAMOM.—English distilled, 450s. per lb. Indian, 430s.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 5s. 4½d.; shipment, 4s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan and Chinese, 4s. 6d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 5d., c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 8s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, 8s. 10½d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI. — Penang forward is nominally 65s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, from 69s., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f., spot, 11s. Brazilian for shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot, American from 32s. 6d. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 6d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 225s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

### UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 27: Natural powdered CAMPHOR dropped five cents to 75 cents a lb. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were PATCHOULI at \$10.75, up 25 cents, and SPEARMINT at \$5.60, up 25 cents. Ceylon CITRONELLA declined five cents to 90 cents a lb.





## What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

AN account of three years' work of the poisons information bureau at Leeds General Infirmary is given by Mr. M. Ellis (surgeon) and Mr. N. W. Blacow (group pharmacist, United Leeds Hospitals). In the three years, 1,492 calls were made to the bureau. During the first seven months, inquiries averaged twenty a month but since then have averaged about forty-five calls a month. A peak in the number of calls was found in the summer of each year, the increase in spring and summer apparently being related to the number of calls made on behalf of children. On average, 62 per cent. of calls related to children under 15 years of age. 52.3 per cent. of calls were received from hospitals, 23.6 per cent. from general practitioners and 10.3 per cent. from relatives. Twenty-three calls (1.5 per cent.) were made by retail pharmacists. The largest proportion of inquiries (38.1 per cent.) concerned domestic materials such as polishes, detergents, cleaning materials and bleaches—which were particularly involved in calls concerning children. "These materials are too often left unguarded in many homes. The manufacturers,

to promote their sales, usually retail these in brightly coloured packages, and children think such an attractive package must contain something pleasant to eat or drink. Fortunately most of these products are harmless." Prescribed medicines (27.8 per cent.) were the second largest group. Plants and fungi accounted for 10 per cent., home remedies, 8.7 per cent., cosmetics, 6.6 per cent., industrial materials, 4.9 per cent., and agricultural and horticultural preparations, 3.9 per cent. More than half of the patients actually brought to the casualty department for treatment had swallowed prescribed medicines, predominantly barbiturates. The bureau's information files are kept in the casualty department where a doctor is constantly on duty. Non-medical inquirers are told whether the material is poisonous or not and, if it is poisonous, the relative is directed to take the patient to the nearest hospital for treatment. Advice is available to that hospital. The work of maintaining the files is carried out by the staff of the casualty department and of the hospital pharmacy. (*B.M.J.*, July 24, p. 198.)

The finding that 25.60 per cent. of

standard intravenous solutions from more than one commercial supplier contain visible particles is reported by Mr. D. A. Hurst, M.P.S. (Harrogate General Hospital) in a letter to the *Lancet*. Particles consisted of hairs, black particulate matter, pieces of glass, rubber, lacquer for bungs and "a fine amorphous precipitate of unknown origin." Two batches of visibly clean solution put through a Coulter counter had shown average particle totals of 296 and 1,582 per 0.5 mil. "It seems the bulk of solutions are being made to a commercial standard at a given price." Until further work is done, says Mr. Hurst, one can only assume that these particles may be potentially harmful. (*Lancet*, July 24, p. 181.)

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- PROLIXIN-S and PROLIXIN-G; two anticoagulants from *Rhodnius prolixus* Stal. *Nature*, July 17.  
THE PLASMA PROTEINS. Potential effect of, on drug distribution. *Nature*, July 17.  
PHENOTHIAZINE THERAPY. Lens opacities with. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, July 5.  
SERUM HEPATITIS and dried irradiated pooled plasma. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, July 5.  
FLUOROPYRIMIDINES. Thyroid status and. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, July 5.  
IODACETAMIDE. Complement: Increased efficiency of the second component after treatment with. *Science*, June 25.  
POISONS INFORMATION BUREAU at Leeds: an account of three years' work. *Brit. med. J.*, July 24.  
ANAPHYLACTOID SHOCK induced by oral penicillin and resulting in Gerstmann's syndrome. *Brit. med. J.*, July 24.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period August 8—14	Wales & West															
PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.			
4711 ... ..	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	3/45	2/30	2/30	—	—	—	—			
Alka-Seltzer ... ..	8/171	5/104	6/134	6/111	5/150	7/141	9/224	3/120	8/171	5/104	8/171	6/111	6/111			
Anadin ... ..	3/90	4/74	4/74	3/100	6/88	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	1/30	2/60	6/88	1/30			
Andrews ... ..	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	5/135	3/90	4/120	1/30	5/150	3/90	3/90	4/120	1/15			
Askit powders ... ..	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—			
Aspro ... ..	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49	7/49			
Bathjoys ... ..	4/120	1/30	—	—	3/90	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—			
Berners Bodyfresh ... ..	—	—	—	—	5/150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bisodol ... ..	5/25	—	4/28	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—	4/28	—	3/21	—			
Bunty baby products ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—			
Clinic shampoo ... ..	2/60	3/90	5/150	2/60	6/180	3/90	6/180	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	4/120	7/210			
Dentu-Creme ... ..	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30			
Dettol ... ..	1/45	5/225	3/135	3/135	3/135	3/135	4/180	4/180	1/45	1/45	2/90	3/135	4/180			
Euthymol ... ..	1/40	1/30	1/30	1/40	1/40	—	1/40	—	—	1/30	1/30	1/40	—			
Freezone ... ..	2/60	2/37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—			
Go deodorant ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/60			
Goddess hair spray ... ..	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Immac ... ..	5/81	3/90	3/90	2/70	3/44	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	1/30			
Lemon Nulon ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Loxene shampoo ... ..	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	4/120	—			
Milk of Magnesia tablets ... ..	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Model Nail ... ..	—	4/36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Moorland tablets ... ..	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	—	—			
Mum Rollette ... ..	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	1/15	3/45	—	1/15	—	—	—	—			
Nair ... ..	—	—	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	2/60			
Poligrip ... ..	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Rennies ... ..	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	5/150	—	—	4/120			
Right Guard ... ..	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60			
Rinstead pastilles ... ..	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60			
SR tooth-paste ... ..	4/120	6/180	4/120	7/210	3/90	3/90	5/150	5/150	2/60	6/180	1/30	4/120	3/90			
Silver Gillette blades ... ..	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	—			
Steradent ... ..	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60			
Stera-fix ... ..	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Wright's coal tar soap ... ..	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	1/15	—	—			



## NEW COMPANIES

**P.C.=Private Company, R.O.=Registered Office**  
**ASLON LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Alan G. Simmons and Mia Simmons, R.O.: 188 Jamaica Road, London, S.E.16.

**F. B. CHALMERS (CWMBRAN), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, drug stores, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

**COTSWOLD CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and suppliers of all chemicals, etc. Directors: Joseph P. Kelly and Jean Kelly, R.O.: 41 Rodney Road, Cheltenham.

**D. S. COWING, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Denis S. Cowing, M.P.S., Elsie E. Cowing, R.O.: 164 Whippendell Road, Watford.

**T. A. DAVIES (CHEMIST), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £3,000. To acquire the business of a chemist carried on by T. A. Davies at Northampton, etc. Directors: Thomas A. Davies, M.P.S., David C. Ponting and Vera F. Ponting, R.O.: 225 Birchfield Road East, Northampton.

**W. N. GRAY, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of retail chemists, etc. Directors: Wilfred N. Gray, M.P.S., Irene Gray and Jennifer M. Gray, R.O.: 4 Hagley Road, Halesowen, Worcs.

**HEALTH AND BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetic preparations, etc. Directors: Hanna Lewis and Barry N. Lewis, R.O.: 13 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

**ANTHONY JAMES (MIDLANDS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of pharmacists, etc. Directors: Valerie K. Budworth and Anne G. Walker, R.O.: 112 Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3.

**JAY'S CHEMISTS (ST. ANNES), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Joseph Jay, M.P.S., and Esther Jay, R.O.: 3 Paton Street, Manchester, 1.

**LORD & KERSHAW, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of drug store proprietors, etc. Directors: Frank Lord and Delwyn R. Kershaw, R.O.: 1 The Parade, Hillhead, Fareham, Hants.

**NORTH OXON CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To acquire land and pharmaceutical businesses, etc. Subscribers: Claude J. W. Simms, 21 Elizabeth Rise, Banbury, Oxford, and George Hollingsworth.

**ODAMASK, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, chemicals, etc. Subscribers: J. C. H. Mason and J. R. Cade, 1 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

**007 LABORATORIES INC., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in toilette requisites, perfumes, chemicals, etc. Directors: Thomas C. Raitlon and Alexander J. Donnelly, R.O.: 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

**H. R. STORM, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists. Directors: Ida S. Storm and Hilda B. Dickinson, R.O.: 90 Ham Road, Worthing.

**TALL SHOP (HANOVER SQUARE), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £10,000. To deal in and manufacture cosmetics, perfumes, jewellery, etc. Subscribers: J. B. Backes and John Duckworth, Essex House, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

**TOKEM (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £500. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Directors: Sydney C. N. Tobin and Jean M. Tobin, R.O.: 114 Salmon Lane, London, E.14.

**TRAFALGAR TOILETRIES, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in men's toilet preparations, etc. Directors: Heraldo M. Goddard, Joan M. O. Goddard and James C. Thornton, R.O.: 15 Nelson Street, Leicester.

**VANITY FAYRE (BURWASH), LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital £100. To deal in cosmetic, chemical, surgical and other articles, etc. Directors: June R. Leeces, William S. Leeces and Richard D. Leeces, R.O.: High Street, Burwash, Sussex.

## MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

### Bronzing Children's Shoes

*I am asked by a customer for a method of bronzing the shoes of one of her children. Can you help me?*

To bronze children's shoes, tack down the laces and seal the leather by soaking in wax. Shape the shoes while the wax (paraffin or a mixture of paraffin and beeswax) is still soft. When the wax has set, apply two coats of shellac and dry well. Then apply an intermediate coat of boiled linseed oil and allow to dry. Over it apply a coat of lacquer. The lacquer may be applied by dipping, brushing or spraying. The shoes are then ready for the bronzing mixture:—

Nitrocellulose lacquer	1 fl. oz.
Lacquer thinner	7 fl. oz.
Copper bronze powder	2 oz.

Only enough for immediate use should be prepared, since the metal powder often causes the lacquer to jell. The lacquer should be low in gum content (less than 5 per cent.) and should be added after the thinner and powder have been well mixed. If the powder is greasy, it should

be washed with thinner before using. The mixture is brushed or preferably sprayed on. The surface should be dull when dry. A glossy result indicates that the copper is coated with a layer of lacquer and that will prevent the passage of current. The bronzed article is allowed to dry for about three hours, then fine wires are attached at a few points for distribution of the current during plating. Prior immersion of the object in a silver cyanide solution coats the copper powder with silver and makes it a better conductor. Any spots insulated by the lacquer show up in the original colour. If touched up immediately they do not show up after the copper-plating. The object is then plated in a regular acid copper bath for three hours at 20-25 amp. per sq. ft. Most, if not all, of the object should then be coated with copper, and the fine wires should be removed and replaced with a copper hook, attached where its mark will not be noticeable. Plating is continued for about ten to twenty hours until a sufficiently thick plate is obtained all over the shoe. After being plated the shoes may be buffed and polished and finished in silver, gold, etc., or any other finish desired.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

### PRESS ADVERTISING

**JOHN BEALES, LTD.,** Peveril Street, Nottingham: Marathon one-way nappy. In women's magazines.

**BIOMETICA, LTD.,** Borcham Wood, Herts: Inka cosmetics. In women's magazines. From October.

**J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD.,** 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1: White Fire perfume. In women's magazines and national Press.

**H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD.,** Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex: Heinz baby foods "Mini for Mother" competition. In women's magazines during August.

**TAYLOR OF LONDON, LTD.,** 169 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1: Taylor of London range of fragrances. In *Vogue* from September until Christmas.

**TONI CO.,** Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants: Toni creme hair lighter. In *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *My Weekly*, *Honey* and *Boyfriend*.

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Catalogues and Lists

**COMAK CHEMICALS, LTD.,** Swinton Works, Moon Street, London, N.1: Price list of dyes, stains, indicators and chemicals (pp. 40).

**HOWARDS OF ILFORD, LTD.,** Ilford, Essex: "Development Chemicals" (12-p. brochure).

**SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD.,** 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1: 1965-66 Hospital and trade price lists.

#### Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

**BAYER PRODUCTS CO.,** Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey: Revised standard medical literature on Bronchilator (8-p. booklet), Plaquenil (14-p. booklet), Dibotin (12-p. booklet).

**GENATOSAN DIVISION OF Fisons PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.,** Loughborough, Leics: "New Paracodal . . . effervescent analgesic" (4-p. folders).

**ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD.,** 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Pentrium . . . breaks the vicious circle in angina pectoris . . ." (4-p. folder), "Noludar 300 . . . for quicker sleep" (card), Librium . . . anxiety and the Heart" (4-p. folders).

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

### Wednesday, August 4

**BIRMINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.** Cricket ground, Saracen's Head hotel, Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, at 2.30 p.m. Sports day.

### Advance Information

**Daily Mail IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION,** Olympia, London, W.14, March 1-26, 1966. Organisers: Associated Newspapers, Ltd., exhibition office, Harmsworth House, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

**INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK,** Royal Garden hotel, London, W.8. Organisers: National Display Equipment Association, 2 Caxton Street, London, S.W.1.

### Courses and Conferences

**INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TECHNIQUES, LTD.** Seminar on "Modern Methods of Increasing Efficiency and Profitability in the Retail Distributive Trade," Manchester, October 14-15; London, October 21-22. Further information is obtainable from the organisers, 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.



**IN SPARKLING WHITE:** A new lipstick tester from Pierre Cardin Perfumes is designed to take-up a minimum of counter space, yet carry sufficient stock inside. The tester is made in sparkling white Perspex that may be kept looking fresh with a simple wipe of a damp cloth avoiding those messy multi-coloured smudges which inevitably spoil testers when well-used by the public. The lipsticks are marketed by Concorde Perfumery & Cosmetics, Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.



## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 7

*Process for the production of water soluble derivatives of p-amino-salicylic acid.* K. Kominato, 1,001,704.

*Photographic process and product.* International Polaroid Corporation, 1,001,708.

*Synthesis of steroids.* Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 1,001,710.

*Process for the dehydrogenation of steroid compounds, and the unsaturated steroid compounds thus produced.* Roussel-Uclaf, 1,001,711.

*Process for the preparation of 2,3-dicyano-5,6-dibromo-benzoquinone and this compound when thus prepared.* Roussel-Uclaf, 1,001,712.

*Method of crystallising monosodium glutamate monohydrate.* Ajinomoto Co., 1,001,721.

*Process for the production of isocyanuric acid derivatives.* Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,001,746.

*N-(hexahydrobenzoxycarbonyl)-6-amino-penicillanic acid and salts thereof.* Roussel-Uclaf, 1,001,784.

*Homothioxanthenes.* Sandoz Patents, Ltd., 1,001,822.

*4-Hydroxy homothioxanthenes.* Sandoz Patents, Ltd., 1,001,823.

*Homothioxanthone.* Sandoz Patents, Ltd., 1,001,824.

*Homothioxanthene.* Sandoz Patents, Ltd., 1,001,825.

*Tetrahydropyran derivative.* Firmenich et Cie., 1,001,826.

*Aralphatic anines, a process for their manufacture and pharmaceutical preparations containing them.* Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,001,827.

*Phenylalkylamines and process for preparing them.* Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,001,828.

*Iudeno-(5,4-e) azulene derivatives and processes for the preparation thereof.* Roussel-Uclaf, 1,001,829-830.

*17 $\alpha$ -Alkoxy-steroids.* E. Merck, A.G., 1,001,858.

*Phosphorylated urethanes.* Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,001,860.

*Photographic camera.* Agfa, A.G., 1,001,919.

*Bismuth iodide complexes and process for the manufacture thereof.* F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,001,930.

*Spiro-(cyclohexane-1:2-conmarans) and a process for their manufacture.* Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,001,941.

*Derivatives of amino-hydantioi.* Norwich Pharmaceutical Co., 1,001,944.

*Substituted benzhydrols.* Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken voorheen Brocades-Streman & Pharmacia N.V., 1,001,945.

*Colour photography.* Ilford, Ltd., 1,001,947.

*1,9,10,11,12,12-Hexachlorotricyclo [7.2.1.0<sup>2,3</sup>] dodeca-3,6,10-triene, process for preparing said compound, and insecticidal compositions containing said compound as the active ingredient.* Sankyo Co., Ltd., 1,001,950.

*Oxidazole-thiophene derivatives, process for their preparation and their use.* CIBA, Ltd., 1,001,956.

*Methoxy-methyl-chlorobenzoic acid and derivatives thereof and process for preparing same.* Veliscol Chemical Corporation, 1,001,959.

*Organo-substituted borazines and production thereof.* Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G., 1,001,960.

*Detergent compositions in bar form.* Procter & Gamble, Ltd., 1,001,962-963-964-965-966.

*Method and apparatus for filling hypodermic syringes, ampoules, etc.* B-D Laboratories, Ltd., 1,001,996.

*Benzanilide derivatives.* Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., 1,002,005.

*Veifinders photographic.* Voigtlander, A.G., 1,002,033.

*Index character setting device and apparatus particularly photographic apparatus, comprising the same.* Agfa, A.G., 1,002,034.

*Photographic apparatus.* Agfa, A.G., 1,002,035.

*Polypeptides and process for their manufacture.* CIBA, Ltd., 1,002,041.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 18.

**From the "Official Journal (Patents)," July 14**

*Razors.* Climax, A.G., 1,002,054.

*Production of hydroxybenzenes.* Halcon International, Inc., 1,002,083.

*Isoxazole derivatives of sulphanilamide and their preparation.* Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 1,002,341.

*Process for preparing methyl hexa-2,5-dienoate.* Montecatini Soc. Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica, 1,002,086.

*Waterproof coverings for artificial limbs.* J. P. Marsden, 1,002,178.

*Fungicidal preparations.* Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,002,181-82.

*Halogen-containing glycidyl ethers.* CIBA, Ltd., 1,002,183.

*Acidic esters of trichloro- and trichlorobromo-ethanol.* Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., 1,002,184.

*Process for preparing nucleosides.* Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,002,186.

*Quinolite derivatives.* Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., 1,002,187.

*Esters of ester acids, their production and use.* Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 1,002,190.

*Method of preparing sustained release pharmaceutical tablets.* W. E. Gaunt, 1,002,211.

*Method of preparing 6,11-dihydrodibenz(b,e) thiophene derivatives.* Spofa, Sdrzeni Podniku pro Zdravotnickou Vyrobu, 1,002,234.

*Phosphorus isocyanide dihalide compounds.* Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,002,235.

*Preguadines.* American Cyanamid Co., 1,002,247.

*Therapeutic compositions comprising glucuronic acid.* Chugai Seiyaku, K.K., 1,002,265.

*Cytidine derivatives and the preparation thereof.* F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,002,278.

*Photographic silver-halide emulsions.* Kodak, Ltd., 1,002,323.

*Sulphur-containing anhydrides.* Monsanto Co., 1,002,328.

*Photographic materials containing anti-browning agents.* Gevaert Photo-Producten, N.V., 1,002,329.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from August 25.

## TRADE MARKS

**APPLICATIONS BEFORE REGISTRATION From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 7**

*For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)*  
MUNIVAC, 875,141, by Stevenson, Turner & Boyce, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

*For medicated preparations for the teeth and for artificial dentures; and medicated mouthwashes (5)*  
DUO-DENT, 874,535, by Warner Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

*For pharmaceutical preparations with progestational action (5)*  
GESTAJECT, 876,462, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances, and disinfectants (5)*  
LANACANE, 876,470, by Lanacane, Inc., White Plains, New York, U.S.A.

*For insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)*  
MALADREX, 876,729, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)*  
ISAROL, 876,905, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)*  
SESORAL, 877,335, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey, ALILAX, 877,774, by Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K. (Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.), Osaka, Japan.

*For veterinary substances; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)*  
HORMIFIN, 878,165, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods (5)*  
ORFERON, 878,323, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for use in the treatment of coughs, colds and other respiratory ailments (5)*  
HALTUSSIN, 878,335, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)*  
ACCEPTAN, 878,495, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

*For chemical preparations for killing weeds; and herbicides (5)*  
GOTREX, 878,671, by Amchem Products Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

*For personal weighing machines (9)*  
FALCON, 876,635, by Hollands & Blair, Ltd., Thornton Heath, Surrey.

*For corsets, kneecaps, stockings, anklets, belts, wristlets, and supports all being for surgical or curative purposes (10)*  
SPANFLEX, 872,981, by John Heathcoat & Co., Ltd., Tiverton, Devon.

*For electrically heated blankets (10)*  
SIGNET, 877,706, by Robert Kaye & Sons, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.

*For tooth-brushes (21)*  
DENTA-FLEX, 872,141, by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

*For gloves for domestic and household purposes, other than bottling gloves of india rubber (21)*  
WILLING-HANDS, 877,729, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

**From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 14**

*For fine chemicals and drugs, all for use in industry and in science, and chemical reagents for scientific and for diagnostic use in the laboratory (1) for veterinary preparations and substances (5) and for opacity tubes being scientific glassware for use in the laboratory testing of bacterial vaccines (9)*  
WELLCOME, 862,714-16, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

*For eye cosmetics (3)*  
RAYETTE EYE Q'S, 869,198, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

*For all goods (3)*  
Device with words MAGIC MOMENT, 869,288, by Jeyes Group, Ltd., Barking, Essex.

*Device with words POT O' GOLD, B873,857, by O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa.*

*For glazed soaps (3)*  
YARDLEY SAVON GLACE, 872,253, by Yardley & Co., Ltd., London, E.15.

*For perfumes; soaps and cosmetics, none being in liquid form; and dentifrices (3)*  
DELISE, 872,602, by Malfair, Ltd., Liverpool, Lancs.

*For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)*  
SPUNN, 872,960, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

*For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; and soaps (3)*  
DURACLENE, 878,913, by Hadfields (Meriton), Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.

*For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)*  
Device, 874,399, by Ondelle Cosmetics, Ltd., Manchester, 2.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing amines or amine compounds (5)*  
AICAMIN, 858,231, by Fujisawa Yakukin Kogyo, K.K., Osaka, Japan.

*For chemical preparations for killing weeds; and herbicides (5)*  
BENTROL, 862,829, by Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

*For veterinary preparations in soluble form or in the form of solutions (5)*  
COOPER'S ECTOSOL, 867,222, by Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamstead, Herts.

## WILLS

MR. G. H. CLARKE, Mayvale, Maggie Woods Loan, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1905, left estate in England and Scotland valued at £27,233.

MR. T. R. BURROWS, M.P.S., 37 Bramcote Drive, Beeston, Notts, left £8,023 (£7,971 net).

MR. N. DODDSON, F.P.S., 270 West End Lane, London, N.W.6, left £26,600 (£26,405 net).

MR. R. GLENTON, M.P.S., Cecil Court, Ryndelside, Scarborough, Yorks, left £3,082 (£3,019 net).

MR. C. G. HAINES, M.P.S., 6 Swan Lane, Harleston, Norfolk, left £4,353 (£4,263 net).

MR. A. G. R. SMITH, M.P.S., 66 Houndean Thetford, Norfolk, left £45,262 (£39,666 net).

DR. E. I. SHORT, F.P.S., 35 Braybon Avenue, Brighton, Sussex, left £12,999 (£12,874 net).